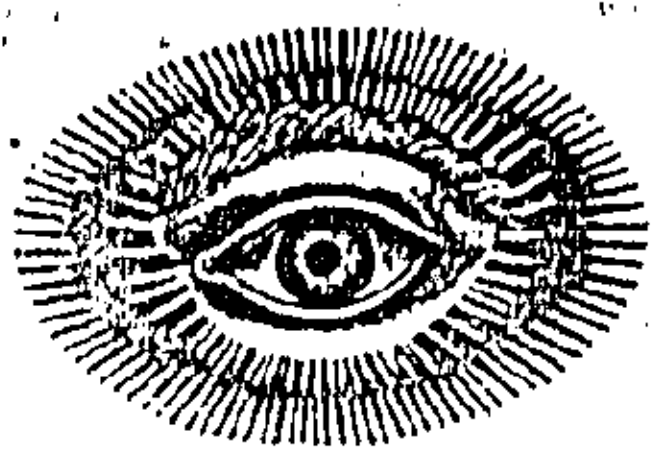


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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1927.

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20 REDS EXECUTED AT PEKING.

RESULT OF SECRET TRIALS.

DISLOYAL CANTON TROOPS SENT NORTH.

CONFIDENTIAL SOVIET CODE IS UNEARTHED.

FIVE AIR SQUADRONS.

Further disclosures have been in Peking regarding the haul of incriminating documents found by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's men when they raided the premises in the grounds of the Soviet Consulate recently, it being proved conclusively that the Military Attache's office was being used as an agency for supplying munitions to Canton.

Among other documents found were receipts from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in respect of cash payments made to him totalling over ten million roubles.

In connexion with the round up of "Reds" in Peking, it is learned that there have been secret trials of Communists and that twenty, including one woman, have already been executed.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons yesterday, it was stated that the strength of British air units in or on their way to China was equivalent to five squadrons with a personnel of 700 of all ranks.

The arrival of Kiangsi reinforcements there is reported from Canton, and an early campaign against the "Reds" in the North River district is expected. News from Canton is to the effect that all troops whose loyalty to the present administration is doubted are being sent to Shanghai.

BRITISH SHIP UNDER SHELL-FIRE.

An elaborate system of espionage, so complete that even the seating plans of the Legation dinner parties at Peking were neatly filed for future reference, was among the piquant revelations made at Chang Tso-lin's headquarters this morning when foreign correspondents were enabled to inspect some of the documents seized in the Soviet Embassy raid on April 6.

One of the most interesting documents related to a resolution passed by the International at Moscow in January dealing with the Bolshevization of China, with particular regard to the organization of the peasantry, to whom it urges that the Chinese Communists use all the peasant organizations, such as the Red Spears of Honan, and establish their influence over the peasantry.

A programme for an agrarian revolution in the Nationalist Government's territory is outlined.

After urging the Chinese Communists to remain in the Kuomintang, the document urges that the Communists must strive to have the Kuomintang develop into a real peoples' party.

Flame-Throwers Supplied.

Other documents included draft telegrams from the Soviet military attache at Peking to General Gallen and to Borodin, which it is considered prove conclusively that the military attache's office was used as an agency for supplying munitions to Canton; also a list of munitions delivered to the first Kuominchun, which included flame-throwers, chemical shells, and gas masks, and receipts from Feng Yu-hsiang in respect of cash payments to him totalling more than ten million roubles.

One exhibit was a code with the equivalents for "revolvers," "explosive materials," and phrases like "it is necessary to blow up." It is expected this code will be useful in deciphering documents and telegrams seized in the military attache's office.—*Reuter.*

"REDS" SECRETLY TRIED.

Peking Executes Twenty.

Peking, April 28. According to a semi-official statement issued this evening, a special court has held secret meetings during the last three days.

It was announced that the court was meeting to discuss the procedure at the coming trial, but in reality, it formally tried Communists and condemned them to death.

The number executed is now given as 20, including one woman.—*Reuter.*

THE SOVIET EXIT.

Peking Legation Staff Home.

Moscow, April 28.

Mr. Chernykh, the Soviet charge d'affaires at Peking, and other members of the Soviet Embassy, have arrived here.—*Reuter.*

NORTH RIVER CAMPAIGN.

Arrival of Kiangsi Troops.

Canton, April 29.

It is the intention of General Li Chuan-shan, so it is rumored, to send all Cantonese troops of doubtful reliability to Shanghai as soon as possible. The action is taken to indicate that Gen. Li Chuan-shan is feeling himself finally established.

It is to be remarked that Kiangsi troops are now coming into Canton in large numbers, and it is rumored as probable that they will be sent North to the Shikwan Railway.—*Naval Wireless.*

CANTON ANTI-RED DRIVE.

Operations Are Imminent.

Canton, April 28.

Although the Canton papers reported several days ago that a General Chan Ka-yun, the Hunanese commander in Shikwan, had retired to Hunan, and that the "Red menace on the North River" was nearing an end, military movements here during the last few days indicate that the anti-Red operations are only just beginning.

General Chien Fa-chun, who has been appointed Field-Marshal of the North River anti-Red campaign, is leaving Canton for Shikwan. The office of Garrison Commander of Canton, which is held by General Chien, will be in charge of General Wang Wen-hang, vice-commander of General Chien's 20th Division.

According to latest information obtained from the North River, the Yueh-Hun trains are still able to run up to Yuntan, above which station the railway has been destroyed by the "Reds." The Kiangsi troops and Cantonese forces are being concentrated in and above Yuntan station. They have not yet begun operations against the "Reds," however.

TJILBOET UNDER SALVAGE.

DIFFICULTIES OF BERTHING OVERCOME.

IN DOCK AT TAIKOO.

The salvaged after-part of the Tjilboet was brought into harbour last evening at dusk, under tow by the Taikoo tug and the Henry Keswick. Owing to certain difficulties of tide, it was not until 8 p.m. that docking was finally completed. Mr. Q. van Ufford, local manager of the J.C.I.L., remaining on the spot until the berthing was concluded.

A visit to Taikoo Dock this morning showed the part of the ship to be in a truly lamentable condition. Gear lay strewn about her decks, and a kedge anchor hung over the port quarter, while ropes, cables and wire hawsers were littered indiscriminately about the vessel.

It is learned that, through the night, pumping operations were carried out to bring the vessel to an even keel, but in the trimming, the ship went over until she carried a heavy list on the other side. By a continual pumping in and out this morning, the vessel eventually rested on the blocks shortly before noon, and with the placing of shores, the dock was pumped out at 2 p.m.

A Curious Appearance.

The ship presents a curious appearance, having been cut off at the bridge to the water line. All cargo spaces are revealed, and viewed from what was originally the bows, the interior resembles a honey-comb. The wreckage below the waterline is ragged, while from the keel projects a torn plate, which is eloquent of the pounding to which the ship was subjected before the salvage operation was completed.

The cut from the bulwarks to the waterline is as clean as though the hull had been severed by a knife, the method being indicated by the searing and blistering of the paint where the burners sheered through the hard metal.

Towing from Lin Ting presented little difficulty, it is understood, the vessel being brought in stern first at about eight knots, while amazed lookers gathered on the waterfront on both sides of the harbour to see this miracle of modern salvage.

The First Instance.

So far as can be ascertained, this is the first occasion on which half a ship has been docked in Hongkong. Cases of extraordinary ship repair are reported by old timers, who recall the lengthening of the Ping Shui many years ago. This vessel was shipped and separated, and when an additional compartment was added, the two parts were joined.

Elsewhere similar operations have been performed, notably that of a White Star liner grounded off the Irish coast, she being rebuilt with a new forecastle. Another case was the Siamese twin operation performed on H. M. destroyers Zulu and Nubian, of the same class, both "mired" during the war, the one forward and the other aft. When salvaged the fore part of one and the after part of the other were joined and the composite vessel became H.M.S. Zuhair.

A decision will be reached shortly as to the rebuilding of the Tjilboet, it being necessary for a complete survey to be undertaken before estimates can be made. Meanwhile, the Tjilboet will remain at Taikoo Dock.

VANDAL THIEF.

MOSCOW ROBBED OF FAMOUS PAINTINGS.

Moscow, April 28. Five world-famous pictures have been stolen from the Moscow Art Museum. They are Rembrandt's "Christ," Titian's "Ecce Homo," Correggio's "Holy Family," Carlo Dolce's "Saint John," and Payzello's "Tortured Christ."

The thief cut out the principal parts of the pictures of Titian and Rembrandt, thus spoiling the famous background of the "Christ."

Reuter.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/3-10
Lighting-up 6.48 p.m.

HONAN "REDS."

BELIEF IN IMMUNITY PERSISTS.

FENGTIEN ARMY HINDERED.

During the past month or more, peace and prosperity have been following in the path of the Ankuochun army as they moved south in Honan. All north of the yellow River now is organized and peaceful and the merchants again are enjoying revived trade conditions at the local fairs and goods have begun to come in from outside sources. No levy or new tax has been imposed since the new year, writes the N. C. Daily News correspondent from Hwaikang, Honan, on April 11.

At first, the village people were afraid of the arrival of the northern troops, because they had the custom of living as they wished in the homes of the people, but now they find that the soldiers are not such a menace as they had feared. Everywhere posters have been put up promising protection of trade and railway facilities to help in shipping. To some extent, the much dilapidated Kinshan Railway again is giving service and the "Green Express" has been set free by the military officers for weekly service. The mobility of the Ankuochun troops has been a great contrast to the baggage-burdened Wu Pei-fu army. The Fengtien troops are noted for surprise marches across country and have shown superiority over their enemies as they move south.

The Red "Spears."

The Red Spear societies have given much annoyance to the Fengtien troops as they pass through Honan. The blind superstition of the Red Spears as to power of bullets not to wound or kill has caused them untold suffering and defeat and yet their societies go on training the villagers in these ideas. Within a small area of 100 li, some 70 different Red Spear societies have been found and all are trained in the superstition that, by certain exercises and ritual means, they may prepare their bodies so that shot and shell will not wound or kill. They accomplished something toward protecting themselves against robbers, thieves and bandits, but they are learning bitter experience that they cannot face a modern army.

All those who have lived in Honan during the past five years realize that the Ankuochun in Honan are in danger of defeat by the means of any of three subtle enemies. The first is that of traitors within their own forces. Great numbers of Wu Pei-fu troops have to be assimilated, and to this end two means are used. Some are disbanded and sent home and they in turn become disturbing elements among the Red Spears and bandits. Others are taken over and incorporated in the Fengtien troops, but it is difficult to change a man's heart at the same time you change his number and regiment and thus dangerous units are being added to the Ankuochun.

Provincial Jealousies.

Secondly, the Chinese are provincial more than national in their outlook, so the Honanese do not look with favour on the coming of northern troops into their province, pushing their old friend Wu Pei-fu aside. There is a large body of Honanese that would be glad to give the Fengtien troops a stab in the back, even though meantime the latter are fighting their battles for them. No matter what arrangement Chang Tso-lin has made with Wu Pei-fu, the Honanese feel that Wu has suffered a great loss of face and the Honan people as well. The Young General (Chang Hsueh-liang) has been made to realize this more than once already.

Thirdly, the Red propaganda has honeycombed Honan province at the same time as it is winning over Chin Yun-ao and other troops of Wu Pei-fu. Those who are acquainted with conditions in the mines, factories and railway unions of Honan know that the kindling is all set for a big blaze when opportunity comes. Why has Chang Tso-lin forbidden all schools in Honan province above the primary to open? Why is he exercising the strictest censorship over all public telegraph and press communications? Why is he seeing that no large crowds assemble from which mob action may develop? The answer is in the fact that all Honan is organized and ready to become allies of the Red Revolution. At the present time, Chang Tso-lin's forces are meeting success, but it is truly of their own making, due to efficiency in organization, arms and equipment.

DYNAMITE TO SAVE NEW ORLEANS.

MARSH HOMES WILL SUFFER INUNDATION.

ARMED RESISTANCE THREAT.

New Orleans, April 28.

Mr. Hoover is conferring with the authorities with a view to the completion of arrangements for dynamiting the Mississippi levee at Paydras, twelve miles below New Orleans, as the only means to avert inundation of the city.

Ten thousand refugees have been streaming in all night long from the marshes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine parish, over which the yellow flood waters will roar to-morrow through the breach to be blasted in the levee. Temporary camps are being erected for such as have not found shelter in the commodious army base quarters.

New Orleans at present lies ten feet below the volume of water fiercely battering at the levees, on which hundreds of workmen are unceasingly stacking sandbags in order to lighten them. The water is already steadily trickling through along the river front.

Funds For Refugees.

Bankers have raised a loan fund of \$2,000,000 (Gold) in order to relieve the refugees' immediate needs.

Down in the marshes, where the break will be made, numbers of the evicted people are going with a good grace, but others are bitterly resentful, and are patrolling the levee armed with shot-guns, proclaiming their determination forcibly to resist the dynamiting.

Wall Street Anxious.

A message from New York states that Wall Street is watching the flood situation with the deepest interest and anxiety.

The New York Times quotes bankers' advice estimating the damage to property and railroads at \$7,000,000 (Gold).—*Reuter's American Service.*

COLONIAL PROBATES.

EXTENSION OF LAW TO PROTECTORATES.

London, April 28.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a Bill to enable the application of the Colonial Probates Act of 1892 to certain protected States and mandated territories, by an Order in Council.

Lord Cave, moving the second reading, said the object was to avoid the trouble and expense of double probate. This already operates in the case of certain British protectorates, and also in Palestine. The Federated Malay States had desired this for some years.—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE CRITICISM.

MR. COOLIDGE TAKEN TO TASK.

Buenos Aires, April 28.

In an article headed "Extraordinary Declarations" the newspaper La Prensa criticises President Coolidge's speech of April 25, declaring that the statements therein are contrary to the principles of international law, and that the speech is characterised by "judicial enormities" and false reasoning, and that Mr. Coolidge is claiming to impose United States laws on other countries.

Finally the article describes the speech as "imperialistic delirium."—*Reuter's American Service.*

communications? Why is he seeing that no large crowds assemble from which mob action may develop? The answer is in the fact that all Honan is organized and ready to become allies of the Red Revolution. At the present time, Chang Tso-lin's forces are meeting success, but it is truly of their own making, due to efficiency in organization, arms and equipment.

SHANGHAI ITEMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

SOVIET CONSULATE BUSY.

Shanghai, April 21.

Just lately the Soviet Consulate has been by far the busiest place in Shanghai. Since the Shanghai Volunteer Defence Corps guards were withdrawn from No. 1 Whangpo Road a few days ago nearly 300 cases of goods, papers and literature generally have left the Consulate and been shipped northwards. Apparently they are very much afraid of a raid similar to that carried out by Chang Tso-lin in Peking.

Dr. C. C. Wu's Position.

Dr. C. C. Wu, newly elected Foreign Minister to the Nanking Nationalist Government, is still in Shanghai, where he has been living for some considerable time. Interviewed recently he remarked that the main difficulty which was keeping himself and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek apart was the fact that Chiang had not apologised for calling him "a running dog of the Imperialists" in connexion with his efforts last year to settle the Hongkong-Canton boycott. This difficulty appears to have been overcome, however. Mr. Eugene Chen, of course, is carrying on until the Nanking affair has been settled but I would not give much for his chances of getting out of Hankow when the thing is complete. He tried to get down to Shanghai some time ago but the Communist element successfully prevented him.

Relieved of Command.

An interesting piece of news reaches us to-day from up-river. It is to the effect that General Teng Seng-chi has been relieved of his command as Commander of the Hankow Garrison. Officially he has resigned, but, presumably, the Government at Hankow, or what remains of it, fear that he may yet be friendlier towards Chiang Kai-shek than towards them. General Teng, of course, is the Tupan of Hunan.

Cross-River Firing.

A curious position exists on the lower Yangtze to-day between Kiangyin and Nanking, a distance of about 90 miles, where opposing troops line the banks. Northerners on the north bank and Southerners on the south bank. Every day there is intermittent firing between the banks and the river is, in consequence, a sort of no-man's land. But at the same time the river is the only communication with the Upper Yangtze and it is necessary for shipping to pass up and down. The net result is that not one ship gets through without being the subject of rifle and even gunfire at one point or other. This fire may come from either bank. Much firing on ships has been absolutely deliberate and the warships conveying vessels up and down river have instructions to return such fire. They are doing it. The Mantis, which recently had a perilous voyage through the rapids on the upper Yangtze, was in action a couple of days ago.

With another warship, she was conveying two passenger steamers filled with refugees when rifle fire started from the North bank. Signalling the steamers to continue, the Mantis veered shoreward. Seeing her coming the troops in the trenches which line the riverbank darted out and began to run. One six-inch shell was put in the middle of the running bunch and when the smoke cleared there were not many runners.—*A Special Correspondent.*

SAD FATALITY.

PETTY OFFICER DROWNED IN HARBOUR.

A sad fatality occurred in the early hours of this morning when Petty Officer Thomas Bassett, of H.M.S. Sterling, fell overboard from his ship and was drowned. We understand that the tragedy occurred at about four o'clock and how the deceased came to be in the water is not exactly known.

The body was recovered early this morning and the funeral takes place this afternoon with customary honours.

The deceased, who was 33 years of age, was a native of Palsington, Devon, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

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CHARTERED BANK MEETING.

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The seventy-third Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the chairman) presided and said in part:—I have now the pleasure to present the report and statement of accounts for the year 1926.

In attempting a review of the circumstances affecting the operations of this bank one realizes the presence of one particular condition which has prejudicially affected the trade both of the East and of the West, and has caused a set-back in that improvement in business which had been so confidently expected and reasonably anticipated early in the year. That condition has been "labour unrest," resulting in strikes either for economic or political reasons, or for both. The result has been in many cases a temporary paralysis of trade, increasing losses to all concerned. These strikes have occurred not only in Great Britain, but also in India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, mainly directed against British interests. Some malign influence is at work specially designed to damage the interests of this country. Labour is the forerunner of the fact that the strike is a twofold weapon, which hits the striker as well as the employer, for it means, among other things, when carried to excess, as it was in this country last year, a loss of markets which cannot easily be recovered, and this loss of markets means more unemployment and lower wages. In fact, strikes at home are simply an encouragement and help to our competitors in foreign markets.

We notice in India, for example, when our iron and steel factories were closed down, a considerable decline in the imports of British iron and steel, while imports from Belgium and Germany show a very large increase, especially at the close of 1926.

Conditions in India.

As regards India, certain conditions have arisen which have tended to make the past season less active than we expected. In the early part of the year wheat and seed shipments were most disappointing. This was in a measure due to poorness of winter rains and failure of crops in certain districts, so that exports early in the year were about one-tenth of the previous season's. In anticipation of further scarcity, imports of Australian wheat have been arranged. Then the uncertainty as to the fixed rate of the rupee resulted in trade being held back, and this caused unemployment of funds laid down by banks to meet ordinary trade requirements. Another disturbing cause has been the fluctuation in the price of raw material. Jute has shown a drop of nearly £20 per ton between the early part and the close of last year, the price varying from £50 per ton.

Position of Cotton.

Cotton, both American and Indian, has also shown an appreciable drop—in the case of American cotton at least 3d. per lb.—and as long as the uncertainty of price existed, importers of Manchester goods had to work warily. Dealers in the bazaars refused to give orders until stocks had been worked off and the drop in price was practically played out. I am glad to hear that quite recently satisfactory orders have been placed by India in the Manchester market. Of course, Manchester still has to compete in certain classes of goods, with Northern Italy and the Continent, and also, in the case of cheap goods, with Japan. But in the case of Japan it is the Bombay mills which suffer most from Japanese competition.

Exports of cotton from India were affected by the record American crop and consequent drop in value. It is interesting to note that India has exported quite a fair amount of low-grade American cotton, which was used for local mill consumption, and took the place of certain Indian descriptions, of which supplies were insufficient and too expensive to meet requirements. About 200,000 bales of American cotton may be imported this season. It is hoped that with the fall in the price of cotton the Bombay mills may show a distinct revival.

But, on the whole, India has continued to enjoy prosperity, thanks in a great measure to her exports of jute and tea, and she can show a balance of trade in her favour amounting to £32,279,000. The prosperity of the country is shown by the remarkable satisfactory Budget recently produced by the Finance Minister, Sir Basil Blackett. We

heartily congratulate him on the success of his strenuous labours, resulting in the placing of Indian finance on a very high level and vastly improving the credit of the country.

Rice, Tea and Rubber.

Burma has been quiet, but the shipments of rice promise to be good this year. Ceylon continues to enjoy a period of prosperity with its active markets of tea and rubber. For some weeks the export and import trade of Ceylon was blocked by a strike of warehouse coolies. I cannot help thinking that this strike was partly political, for it coincided with the expected arrival of the troopships en route to China. It so happened that the troopships did not call at Colombo. In Singapore, Penang and the F.M.S. business has been quiet. The decline in the price of rubber from 9s. 9d. to 1s. 7d. a lb. has naturally affected shipments, but the rubber industry is in a sound position, and the future can be looked forward to with confidence. The "record" price of tin, which last year averaged £230 per ton and is now quoted at £300 per ton, must greatly aid to the prosperity of the Straits.

In regard to Java, the most interesting feature is the invasion of the piece goods market by Japan, and competition in that market is keenly felt by importers of British goods.

Situation in China.

As regards China, it is extremely difficult to hazard any opinion as to what may happen in the future, or even from day to day. Presumably there will be North and South Republics, or even a third Central Republic, but this can only be decided when the contending forces of North and South have exhausted themselves, or, as we may hope, have come to a settlement, which may provide a really good, efficient Civil Government or Governments for the country. All that the British merchant asks for is the existence of a real settled and effective Government, with security for life and property, that trade should be possible not only at the seaports but up country, and that transport should be feasible by rail or river without fear of interference by bandits. At present this is not the case. Railways and the railway plant are in the hands of the military. Water carriage is almost impossible owing to piracy, and producers have to make recourse to the pack and the barrow to get their goods to the purchasing markets. It is well to remember that it is estimated that the value of property held by British subjects in China reaches £350,000,000 sterling. Further, we have to bear in mind that the value of exports from Great Britain and India to Hongkong totalled £5,639,000 and to China £27,578,000 sterling, while the imports from Hongkong to Great Britain and India represented £1,300,000, and from China £14,000,000. In other words, Great Britain and British India alone were interested in trade with Hongkong and China last year to the extent of £48,500,000 sterling.

We must also recognize what has led up to the present situation. The spirit of nationalism, which was the outcome of education and residence in the West was quite understandable and could not be legitimately objected to. It has been in existence for a considerable time, has grown rapidly, and has permeated both North and South China. The danger arose when the Communistic element—the spirit of hatred—from Moscow pervaded the councils of Canton. From this Communistic spirit has grown the intense anti-British feeling and the so-called spirit of anti-imperialism.

An American Writer's Opinion.
An American writer, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, in an address before the International Chamber of Commerce at Colorado in December last, has thus summed up his view of conditions in China after careful investigation of facts and from a fairly good knowledge of the conditions which he had obtained as a member of the American group attending the Tariff Commission held at Peking in 1926:—

"I therefore submit that anyone who has investigated conditions in China to-day must conclude that extra-territoriality, unequal treaties, imperialism, and the other signs to which I have referred have nothing to do with China's troubles. These catchwords are being overworked by the agitators, many of whom are Bolsheviks, the politicians, and the militarists to conceal from the long-suffering, patient, and industrious people of China the pathetic fact that they are being impoverished and enslaved to serve the ambition of the war lords for greed and aggrandisement."

These are striking words and deserve attention.
Strikes and Boycotts.
Although a certain amount of trade has been possible in North China, at

Hankow, Shanghai, and Tientsin, troubles have been increasing owing to strikes and boycotts. In most cases the strikes have been engineered by agitators and students, the workmen, though willing and keen to work, being compelled to leave their employment. At Hankow business, as you are aware, was suspended entirely owing to the action of the Cantonese in January last, when the British banks were closed down for several days. I regret to say that it has been found necessary to close down again owing to a strike of Chinese employees in the banks, who have made preposterous and ridiculous demands. We are satisfied that our Chinese staff is really loyal at heart, but the agitators have simply used intimidation to compel our employees to cease work. Our sympathy and admiration must be heartily extended to our fellow-countrymen in Hankow, who, in spite of humiliating, persecuting, and restraining themselves from any action which might have given an excuse for active hostilities on the part of an overwhelming force of Cantonese and the unrestrained violence of a savage mob.

British Government's Necessary Action.

It is fortunate, indeed, that the British Government decided to send a protective force to Shanghai (hear, hear)—we should have seen similar action to that of Hankow and Nanking repeated at Shanghai, and the position of foreigners would have been unendurable. Our fellow-countrymen in China owe much to the British Army and Navy. (Hear, hear.) No impartial observer could possibly criticize the action of the Home Government in thus taking what was really absolutely necessary action to protect the lives of our fellow-countrymen. Our only regret might be that, with the knowledge of what was happening in Canton for the past two or three years, serious diplomatic steps were not taken to counteract the insidious action of the envoys from Hongkong and Canton business

has been most difficult during 1926. The trouble which commenced in Canton in 1925 lasted until October, 1926, but even when the strike and boycott of British goods were supposed to have ended the boycott still remained. The silk business from Canton via Hongkong has ceased, and most of the silk business has been done via Shanghai.

China's Preparation for Hostilities.

As regard China's trade, it is interesting to note from a recent paragraph in *The Times* that the value of arms and munitions of war imported into China in 1923 was Taels 805,000, in 1924 Taels 1,615,000, in 1925 Taels 7,311,000 but the bulk of the imports coming from Germany. This shows the preparation that has been made for hostilities on the part of the Chinese. In spite of all the circumstances adverse to foreign trade in China it is remarkable that the receipts from the Maritime Customs showed an increase of Taels 7,000,000 over the revenue for 1925.

In China the future is at present rather dark and obscure, but we must not take too gloomy a view. The Cantonese free of Moscow influence would, I believe, be capable of governing their sphere of China wisely and well. At any rate, it is a question of patience, of hope and endurance, and we must remember that the Chinese are a wonderful race with a vast amount of common sense.

Position in Japan.

In Japan trading concerns generally and specially importers, have suffered from fall in values of raw material and of the manufactured article. Excessive competition has also added to the losses sustained generally. A few unimportant banks have had to close their doors. The yen is steady at about par value, and the finances of the country as a whole are good.

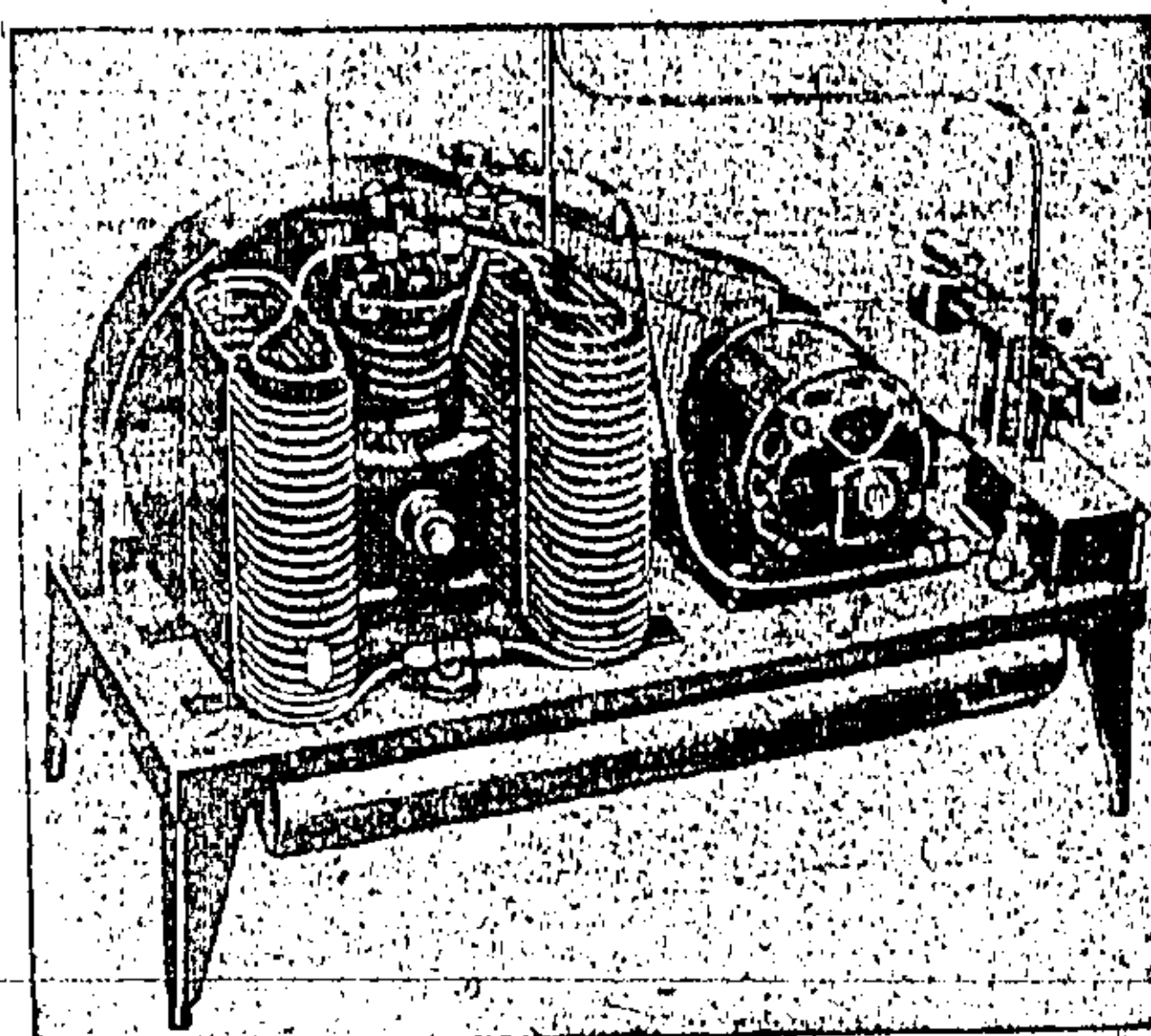
Japan's import of raw cotton amounts to 3,385,000 bales, of which 1,840,000 are taken from India and 1,545,000 from America. Imports of American cotton have been especially heavy of late. Her exports of silk have been mainly in the direction of America, but her manufacturers of cloth find markets in India, China, and Java, and are in serious competition with the products of Lancashire and Bombay in low-class goods.

The Bank's Balance-sheet.
Turning to the figures of our balance-sheet, it will be seen that our total amounts to £66,645,955 13s. 7d., a decrease of £4,220,492 10s. 5d. on the corresponding figures of the previous year, which is not surprising when regard is paid to the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed both in India and China during the period covered by the account. Our current accounts and fixed deposits total £50,097,105 2s., against £1,134,281 12s. 5d. for the same period in 1926.

(Continued on Page 13.)

Frigidaire

Can be installed in any good Ice Box at small cost.



Call and inspect the demonstration sets at the Showrooms of

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Hongkong.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., Macao.

Sole Distributors:—Hongkong and South China

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

Prince's Building.

J. E. H.

Cheese The Ideal Food

Healthful
Nutritious
Economical

— But be sure that it bears the label —



ASK FOR THE ILLUSTRATED RECIPE BOOK

"Cheese—and Ways to Serve it"

Sole Agents
Connell Brothers Co.
Bank of Canton Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.

MACHINE MADE WIRE-CUT

BUILDING BRICKS

Stocks on hand

For particulars apply to:—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers
St. George's Building

Gets you well

and keeps you well
that is the object
of SCOTT'S
Emulsion, which
heals, nourishes and
strengthens. Your
doctor knows it.
Ask for

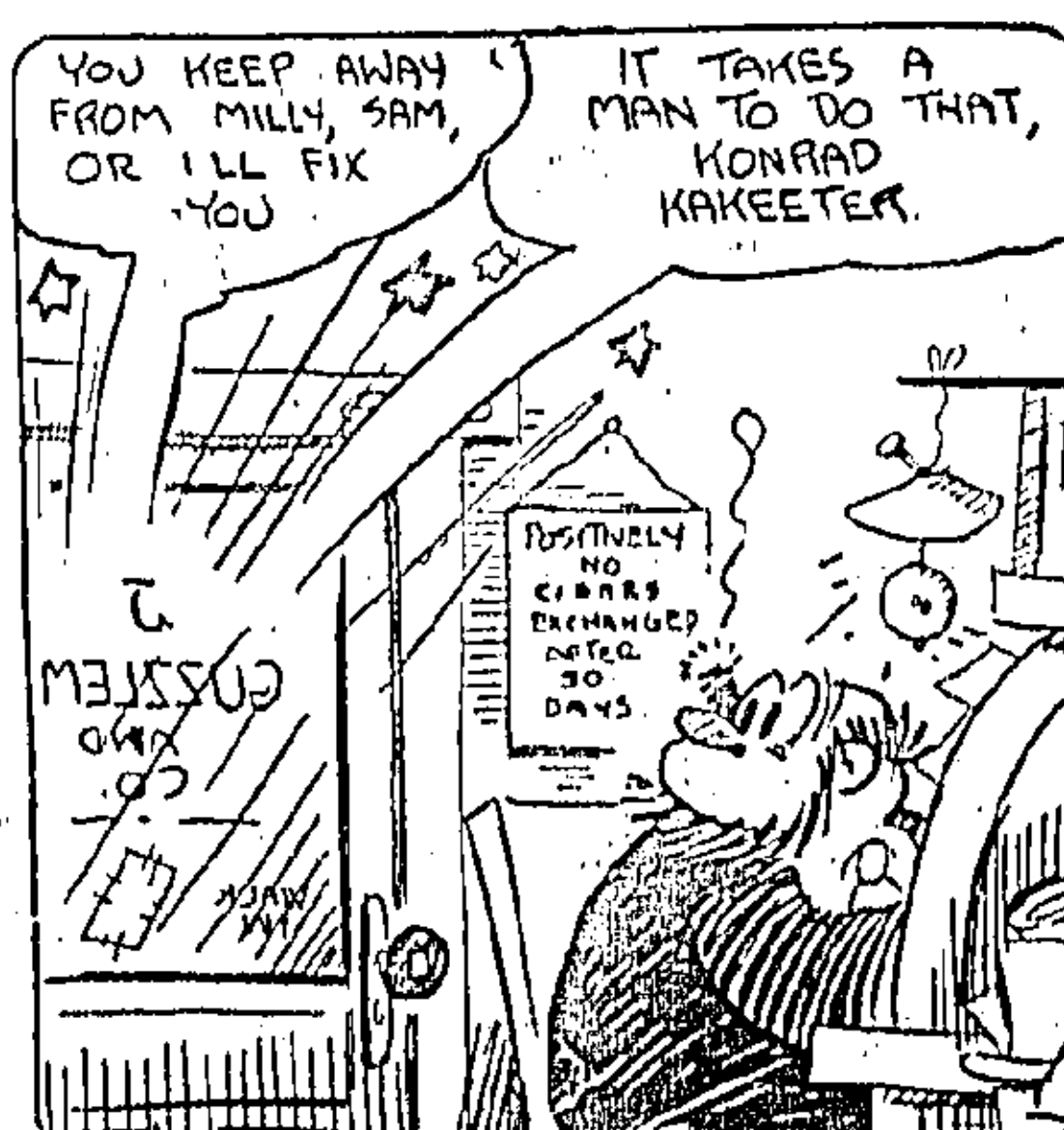


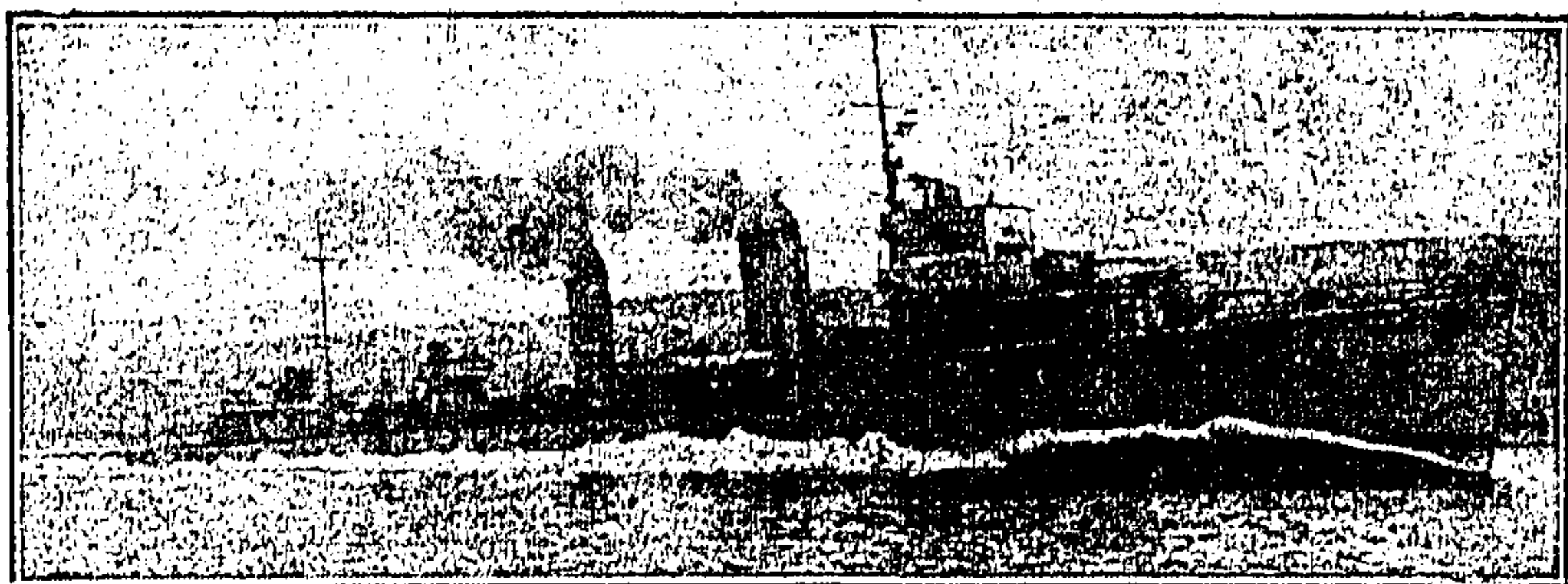
SCOTT'S
Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM

Good-bye Konrad

By Swan

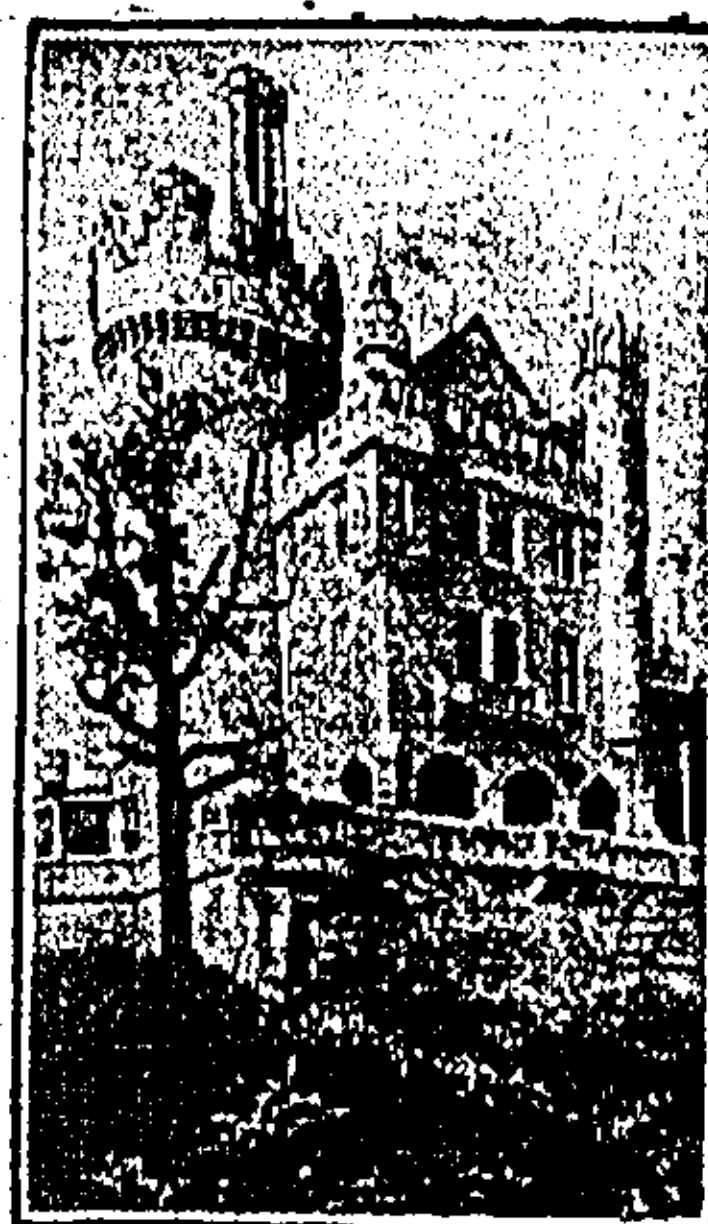




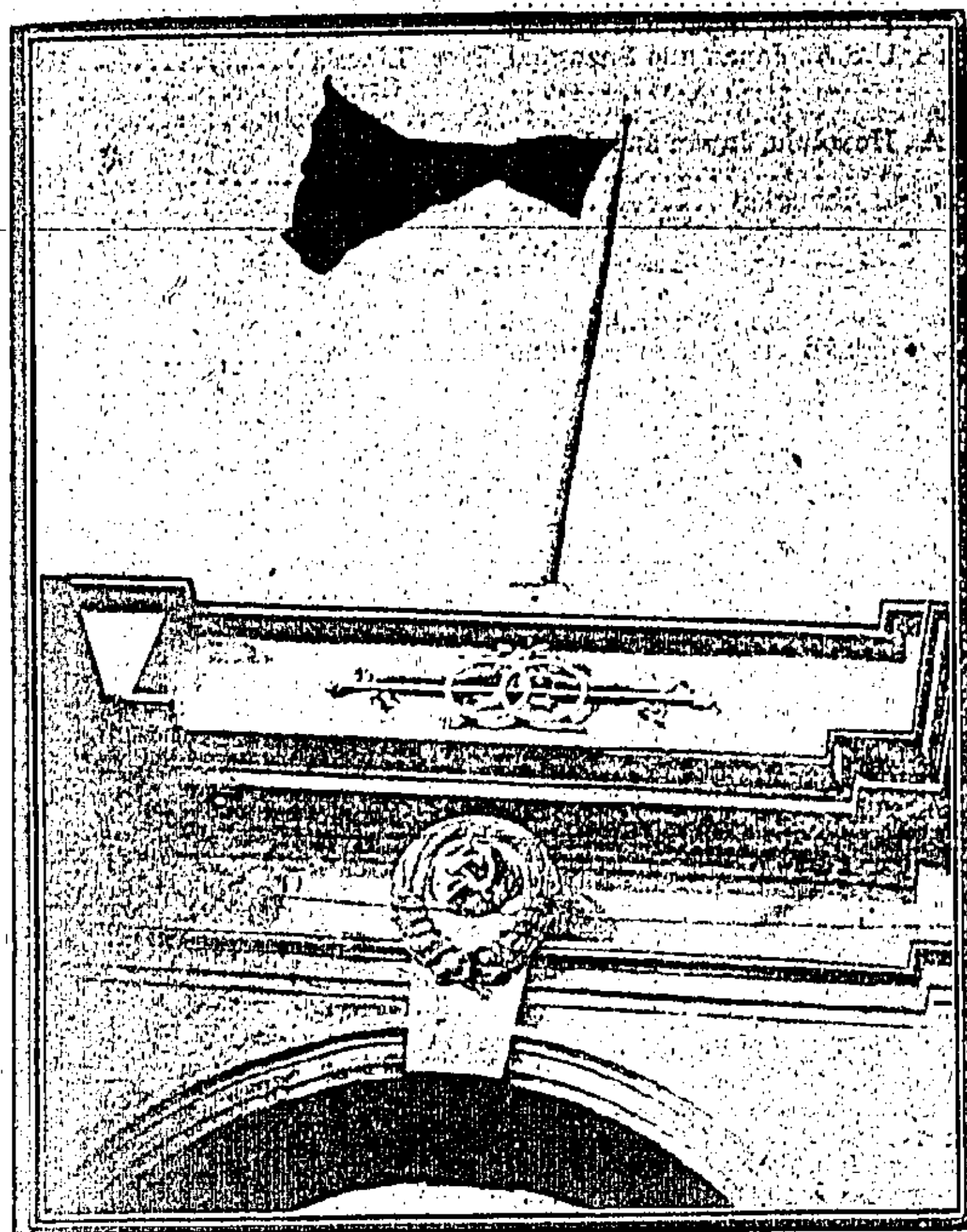
NEW BRITISH DESTROYER.—H.M.S. Amazon, the new destroyer built for the Royal Navy by Messrs John I. Thornycroft, during her trials attained a mean speed over a measured mile of 37.96 knots.—(Times copyright).



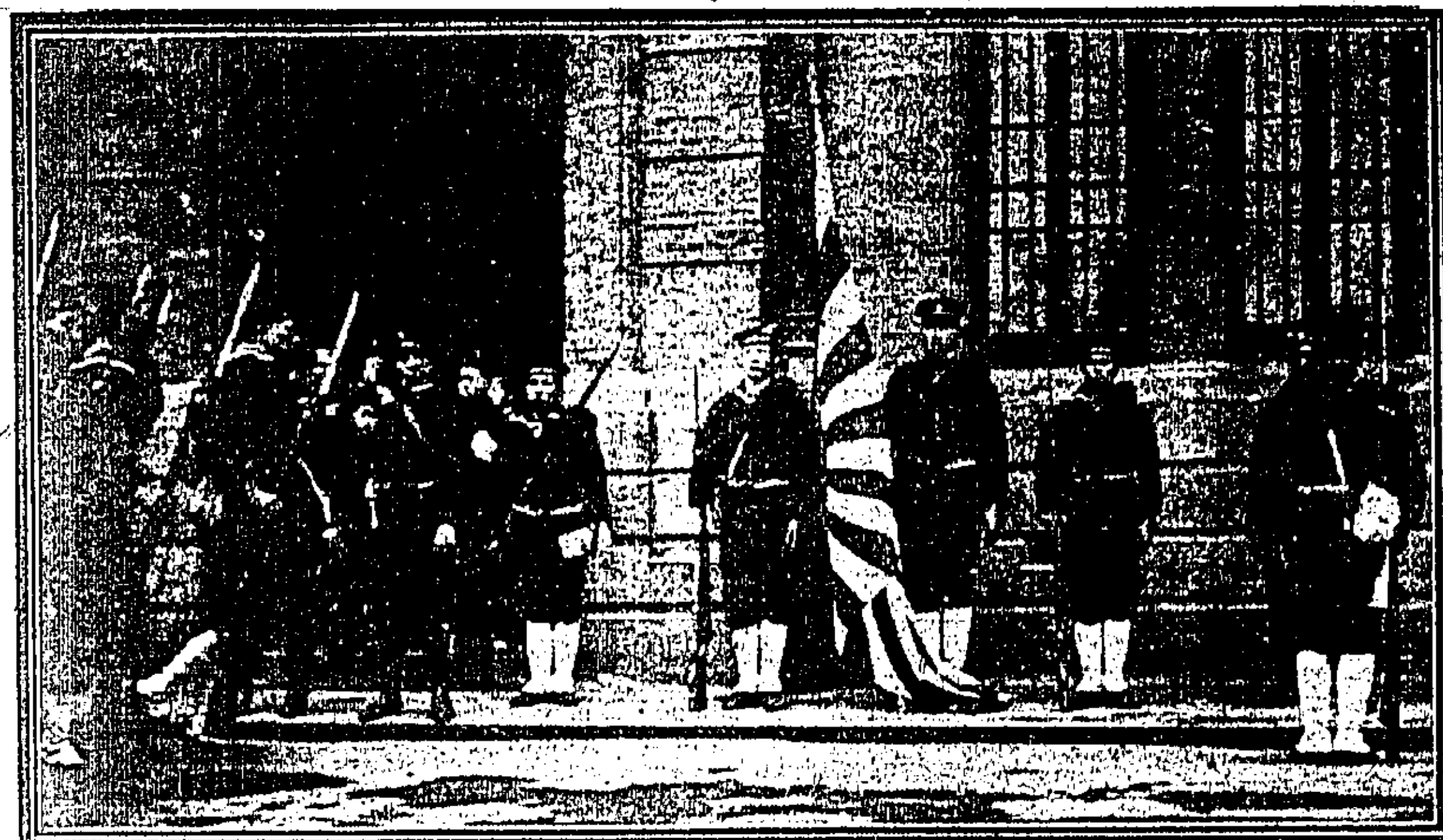
BADLY HURT.—Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury under President Taft, was recently run down by an automobile in Chicago.



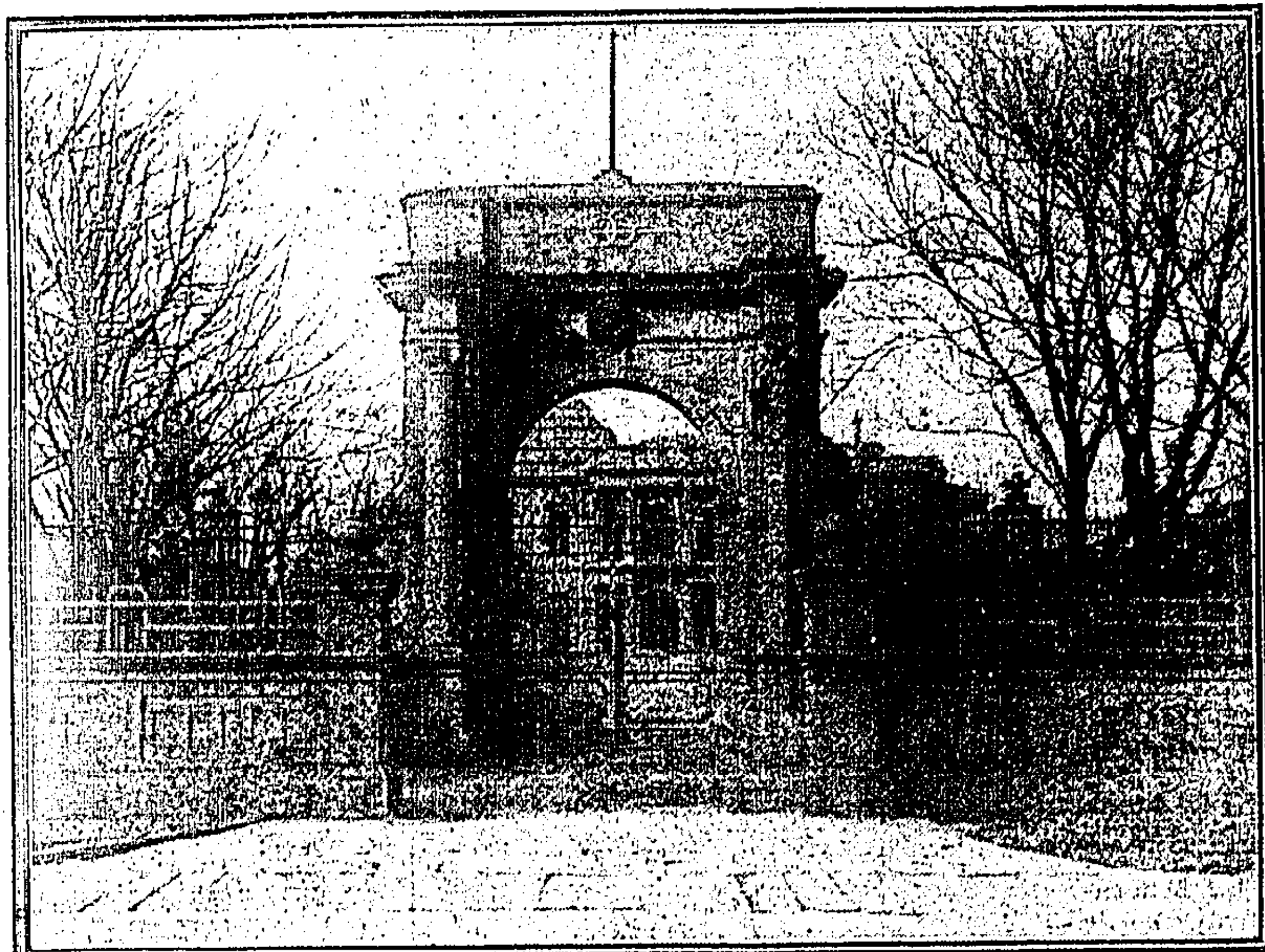
NEW HOTEL.—Casa Loma, built by Sir Henry Pellatt of Toronto, is being remodeled to serve as a hotel.



NOW HAULED DOWN.—The flag bearing the emblem of sickle and hammer, which once flew over the U. S. S. R. Embassy at Peking.



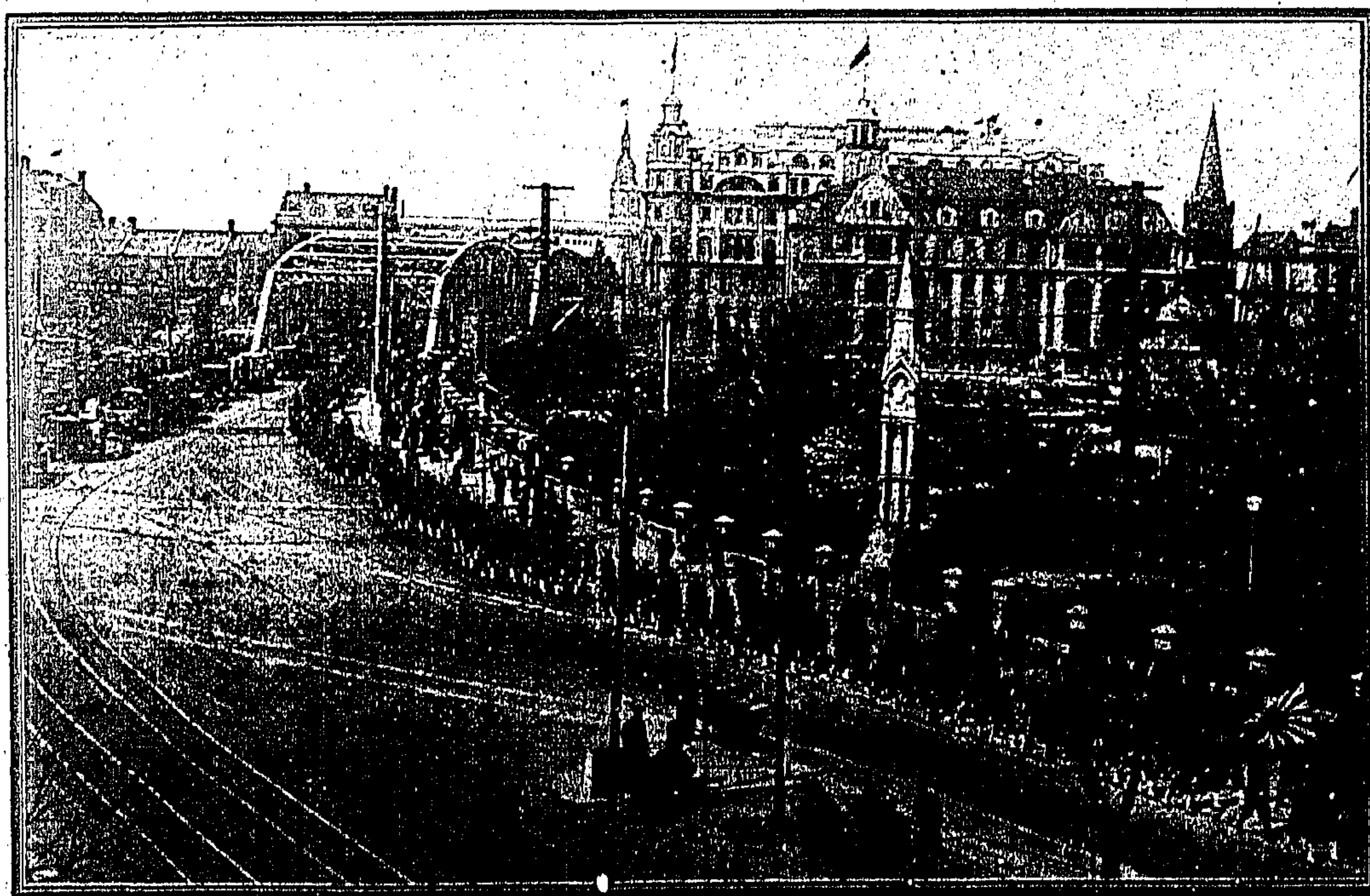
JAPANESE CONSULATE GUARDED.—Squad of Japanese Marines outside the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai.



SCENE OF PEKING RAID.—The entrance to the Soviet Embassy at Peking.



CYNOSURE OF ALLEYES.—The main entrance of the Soviet Consulate at Shanghai, where all who entered or made their exit were searched.



MARCH OF JAPANESE MARINES.—Japanese Marines stationed in Shanghai marched through the Settlement recently. The above picture shows them going over the Garden Bridge.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY WITH IRISH GUARDS.—H. R. H. Princess Mary provided the shamrock which was distributed to the Irish Guards on St. Patrick's Day, by General Sir A. J. Godley at Wellington Barracks, London. Our picture shows General Sir A. J. Godley presenting the shamrock. (Times copyright).



Shirts and Underwear



Day Shirts. "Sports Shirts. Vests Drawers and Combinations.

No matter how strenuous the activity, how oppressive the climatic conditions, AERTEX will keep you cool and fit.

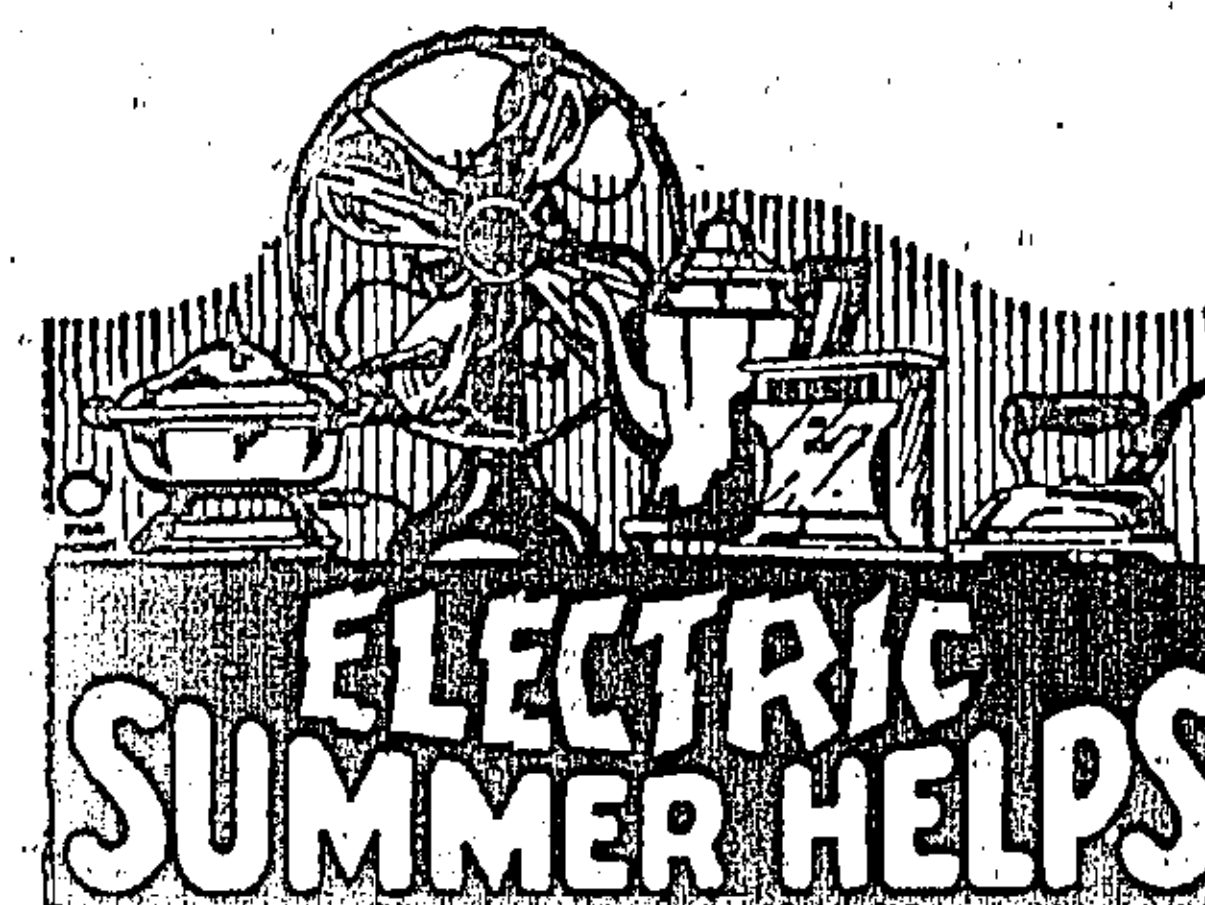
The principles on which AERTEX is constructed ensure perfect regulation of the body's temperature. The dangers of chill are almost obliterated and maximum degree of comfort assured.

SEE THE COMPLETE STOCKS AT

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

G.E.C.



SUCH AS Fans, Toasters, Kettles, Saucepans, Percolators, Irons, Etc., Are Indispensable

In Order to be Assured of Reliability

SEE THE WORD

"Magnet"

on every appliance

The G.E.C.—your guarantee

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC (of China) Co., Ltd.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.

"CARNATION" MILK

Reliable—Dependable

"From Contented Cows"

WHITEAWAYS

THE "ICEBERG" FREEZER



THE "ICEBERG FREEZER" is superior to any in its simplicity and its success. There is no mechanism to get out of order, no cranking handle, no cog wheels, just a simple double walled container with 2 compartments, which are made impervious to outside temperature by the Vacuum Principle.

NO TURNING. NO SHAKING. HYGIENIC.

1 QT. \$9.50 2 QTS. \$12.50 4 QTS. \$15.50

ICE CHESTS AND REFRIGERATORS

\$49.50 to \$139.50

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATSON'S Dry Ginger Ale

WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.
Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured
with real fruit essence and the finest Eastern spices.
Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent
substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same
wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

Demand and insist on having
WATSON'S Aerated Waters.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Gone are the days of "canned music"

The new

ORTHOPHONIC VICTROLA

reproduces music exactly as
ORIGINALLY PLAYED.

You don't believe it?

Come and listen - - - any time.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Victor Distributors.

JOYOUS TIMES

IN THE WATER

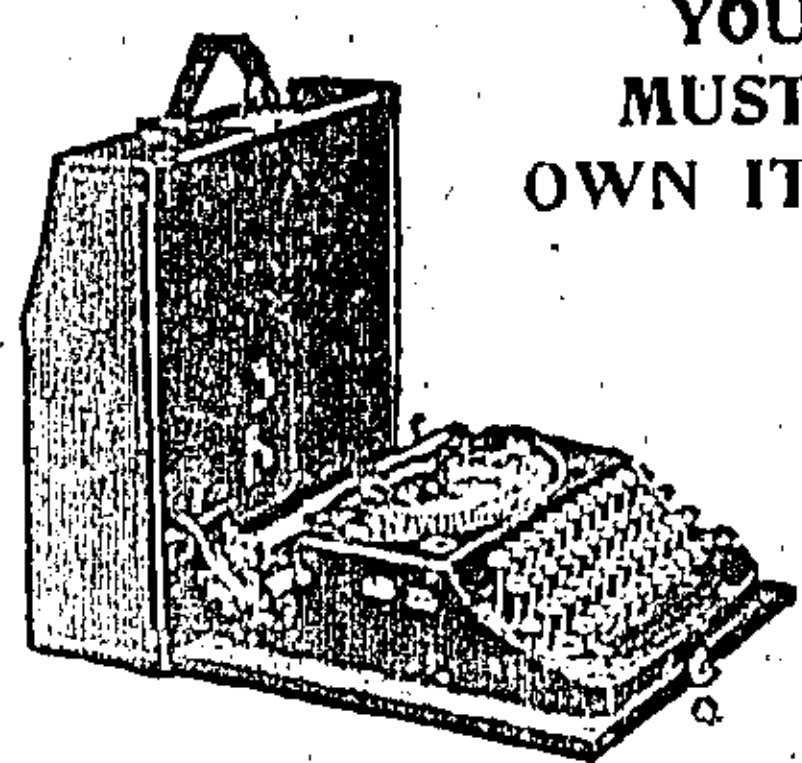


LANE, CRAWFORD'S HAVE EVERYTHING

For the Perfect Pic-nic—

SMART COSTUMES, POLO BALLS, BEACH BALLS,
INFLATED RUBBER TOYS, WATER WINGS AND—
LOVELY BISCUITS, CAKES, PASTES, ETC. FOR
TEA TIME

Don't FORGET TO TAKE THE CHERRY BRANDY!



YOU
MUST
OWN IT

To realise what a wonderful
helper and time saver it is
you must own a Remington
Portable.

It takes the drudgery out
of every writing task.

It has the longest writing
line of any portable and
takes the standard long
envelope.

The Remington Portable
is the lightest and smallest
portable with the standard
keyboard.

Demonstration without
obligation.

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinance Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1927.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

There will be few of our readers
who will not have read with much
interest and great satisfaction, the
speech which was delivered yester-
day by His Excellency the Gov-
ernor, Sir Cecil Clementi, at the an-
nual meeting of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce. It
is a thoughtful and weighty utter-
ance typical of the kind which the
Colony has now come to expect from
its gifted Administrator, and it is
to be hoped that it will be read and
thoughtfully digested by those in
charge of affairs up at Canton.
There is not only well-deserved cen-
sure for the past misdeeds of the
self-styled "nationalists" but there
is an unmistakable warning to any
who might foolishly think that this
Colony can be made a place for the
spreading of Bolshevism. "We are
quite determined to have no Bol-
shevism here," said His Excellency,
and when he cited the recently-
passed emergency measures which
the Government has taken to pre-
vent any disturbance of law and
order, he also gave a clear warning
that Hongkong must be kept free
from the tyranny of bolshevised
labour. The peace and quietude
prevailing in this Colony in con-
trast to the storm of unrest and
turmoil which has been raging in
the cities along the Yangtze is not
a mere accident of geography, but
it is due to the fact that Hongkong
has been kept free from armed and
agitated labour. The Govern-
ment's measures, and especially the
work of the Police Department in
this matter, are very highly appre-
ciated by the community—Chinese
as well as foreign. The large re-
cent influx of Chinese prove that
quietude and refuge is appreciated
and that when lying propaganda
and agitation are kept suppressed
there is not the slightest ill-will be-
tween the Chinese and the British.

We were particularly pleased to
note His Excellency's suggestion
regarding the "killing" of lying
propaganda here before it has had
time to do its evil work, because we
have been unable to resist the im-
pression these many months past
that there is not enough well-
organised dissemination of the
truth among the Chinese masses.
We think that much more might be
done in the way of pamphlets when-
ever an incident takes place on
which the Chinese lie factories of

Hankow and Canton fasten to base
another outpouring of vilification.
We ought to be much more active
in combatting untruths than we are
at present, and it is to be hoped
that the two Chambers of Com-
merce of this Colony will take to
heart His Excellency's advice and
study all possible means of letting
the truth be known throughout all
classes.

We liked His Excellency's simile
of the Bolshevik bludgeon
turning into a Bolshevik boom-
bang, for that is exactly what
the Bolshevik weapon is—
"delivering its shrewdest blow
at those who endeavour to
wield it." None has suffered by
the disastrous interference of Mos-
cow more than have the Chinese,
and, although we, as humanitarians,
deplore the necessity of Chinese
using the hand of the sword to
purge themselves of the extremist
elements, we are glad to think that
there is arising a power which is
intolerant of Communism and de-
termined to stamp it out. If
and when that "clean out" is com-
pleted there will most assuredly be
a clearing away of all the false
animosity and unjustified hatreds
which have embittered Anglo-
Chinese relations during the im-
mediately-recent past, for it is un-
deniably true that there is nothing
with any substance to stand in the
way of complete friendship and
peaceful accord. His Excellency's
faith in the future of this Colony
is well based, for we agree with
him that when this spasm of mad-
ness passes, Britain and Hongkong
will be recognised as the most
potential friends of the Chinese
people.

Delicacies for the Delicate.

The report of a Chinese hawk-
er of tiger's flesh being fined for
not having a license, recalls the many
uses to which strange articles of
diet are put in this part of the
world. Most of these weird de-
licacies, to use the name the Chinese
use themselves up to them, are
sought after in the practice of
medicine, and to the average for-
eigner it appears that a fair rule
is, the more horrible a concoction
the more potent it is in the eyes of
the native healers. That, however,
follows the old belief which persist-
ed for many centuries in Europe,
and so far as quinine, castor oil,
and the like among modern medi-
cines are concerned, the theory still
seems to hold good. But there is,
undoubtedly, a great deal of super-
stition in the ancient practice of
Chinese medicine, persisting to-
day. The case of tiger's flesh is
in point. The underlying belief
is that one attains the attributes
of the animal which is consumed.
Thus a tiger's flesh, its blood, or
its teeth ground to powder, impart
strength and courage. The powder
obtained by grinding down a stag's
antlers is also supposed to be a
specific for many ills. And in the
matter of dietetic delicacies, the
investigator here can discover
places where they sell snakes, from
which the gall glands are extracted
for medicine, monkeys, the flesh of
which is in request for the treat-
ment of the aged and infirm in
particular, and even lizards, beetles
of various kinds, as well as herbs
of varied flavour, each with its
particular virtue. It is interesting
to speculate how much faith enters
into whatever cures may be effect-
ed; but at least some of these de-
licacies, if they do no apparent
good, are unlikely to do any harm,
unless it be to cause acute indiges-
tion.

WARSHIP AT 200 MILES AN HOUR.

PLANS OF BOSTON INVENTOR.

Boston, April 2.—Plans for a
warship capable of a maximum
speed of 200 miles an hour have
been submitted to the U. S. Patent
Office by William Vincent Pruscino,
Boston inventor.

The amazing speed which Prus-
cino believes possible would be ob-
tained by incorporating certain
principles of air-plane and sub-
marine construction in a craft de-
signed to glide over the water's
surface.

Equipped with air as well as
water propellers, an almost flat-
bottomed boat is the basis of Prus-
cino's plan. Air-plane wings would
exert a lifting force.

The inventor believes the idea
might be extended to commercial
navigation. He has discussed the
plan with Massachusetts Institute
of Technology engineers and hopes
to interest them in the project.

DAY BY DAY.

There was one Chinese case of
typhoid fever yesterday.

The Empress of Asia, arriving
from Vancouver and Shanghai,
reports the death of two of the
Chinese crew en route.

Mrs. Slater, of 110, Humphreys'
Buildings, Kowloon, reports that
on the 25th instant somebody
stole jewellery from her bedroom
valued at £28.

The weather forecast issued by
the Royal Observatory, for the
period up to noon to-morrow, is:
Light, variable winds; fine to
cloudy, fog in morning.

A Chinese woman has been sent
to the Kwong Wah Hospital, Kow-
loon, suffering from injuries caused
by a motor bus knocking her
down in Nathan Road yesterday.

Among those arriving this morn-
ing by the Empress of Asia were
Dr. J. K. Milward, Mr. W. H. H.
Peters, Mr. J. Bourne, P. J. New-
man and the Rev. and Mrs. W. C.
Caldman.

This morning's Harbour Office
returns gave 12 arrivals and 19
departures, of which two and
eight respectively were British,
leaving 54 vessels in harbour, 16
British.

A snatcher managed to escape
with a leather purse containing
money and jewellery worth \$40,
which he snatched from a Chin-
ese woman in Peel Street, yester-
day afternoon.

At the Marine Court this morn-
ing, the mistress of a cargo boat
pleaded guilty to anchoring in the
Taikokui Cable Reserve and was
fined \$10, with the alternative of
10 days' imprisonment.

A Chinese merchant doing busi-
ness at No. 1, Ying Fai Terrace
has reported to the police that
some person has stolen from the
above address, a dinner service
and ten lamp shades, valued \$130.

The Cafe Restaurant, Parisien
will hold a Dress Carnival Dinner
Dance on Wednesday, 4th May,
at which function prizes for ladies,
which are on view at Madame
Pint's "Au Chic Parisien," will be
presented.

WHEN A MAN GETS INTO TROUBLE
THE FIRST THING HE THINKS OF IS:
HOW SHALL I GET OUT OF THIS FIX?
WHEN A WOMAN GETS INTO TROUBLE
HER FIRST THOUGHT IS: HOW SHALL
I BEST BEAR THIS MISERY?—*Wind-
tied Black.*

A Chinese merchant of No. 8,
Possession Street, 3rd floor, has
made a report to the police that
his treasurer absconded on the
27th instant from the Hang Foo
rice shop, No. 115, Cornmaght
Road, West, taking with him
\$11,000.

A Chinese fisherman has been
taken to the Government Civil
Hospital suffering from injuries
in his right hand caused by the
explosion of some dynamite on
board his boat, while at Sai Kung.
It is believed that the dynamite
was being used for fishing.

The Chinese arrested in con-
nexion with the larceny of a number
of articles of clothing from the
Diocesan Boys' School, was this
morning sentenced by Mr. W.
Schofield to six months' hard
labour on a charge of returning
from banishment, and a further
two months on the count of re-
ceiving stolen property.

Engineer-Commander F. W.
Bromley, D.S.O., R.N., is leaving
the Colony to-morrow on the s.s.
Malwa, on completion of his term
of service in the China Station.
He was entertained by some
friends at the Hongkong Club to-
day, when a presentation was
made in appreciation of his hos-
pitality as host for H.M.S. Tamar
during the last two years.

The French Police at Shanghai
have effected the arrest of three
Chinese alleged to have been im-
plicated in the extortion of a
substantial sum of money from
Mr. C. E. Geddes. It will be re-
collected that Mr. Geddes, an old
resident in China and over 70
years of age, was attacked by five
armed Chinese in his sitting room
at mid-day on the day in ques-
tion. They demanded large sums
of money from their victim and,
after being bound to his study
chair, he was forced at the pistol's
point to sign cheques on two local
banks to the extent of Tls. 8,000.
He was kept bound in this position
until the cheques had been cashed
the next morning and his house
servants were locked in a wardrobe
for the same period, approximately
24 hours. The French police
were immediately informed of this
outrage, which is probably un-
equalled in the annals of crime in
Shanghai and investigations were
at once commenced.

21 YEARS AGO.

EXTRACTS FROM "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following items are from
the Hongkong Telegraph for the
week ended April 28th, 1906.

The rate of the dollar on de-
mand, was 2s. 0.15/16d.

The final of the Hongkong Foot-
ball Challenge Shield was played at
Happy Valley, between the Hong-
kong Football Club and H.M.S.
Diadem, the latter winning by two
goals to nil. The H.K.F.C. team
was: C. C. Hickling; E. Hum-
phreys, G. E. Morrell; F. C. Hall,
J. W. Mitchell, H. C. Gray; W. H.
Williams, R. Miller, W. E. Leckie,
R. Whitmore and J. Mead.

Negotiations conducted by Sir
Ernest Satow on behalf of the Brit-
ish Government, with the Wai-
wut, on the subject of the Kow-
loon-Canton Railway were con-
cluded, and the matter of con-
struction left in the hands of the
Anglo-Chinese concessionaires.

Mr. A. H. Brown, Chief Officer
of s.s. Wingchai, was presented
with the Bellios Medal, for sav-
ing the life of a Chinese fisher-
man between Hongkong and Ma-
cao.

As a result of the San Francisco
earthquake, the service of the
Pacific Mail S.S. Company was
temporarily suspended.

Mr. R. C. McEwan, Sanitary
Inspector, returned to the Colony
from Home leave.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Am-
bassador to Great Britain en route
to Japan on leave, was entertained
to luncheon and dinner by H.E.
Sir Matthew Nathan at Gov-
ernment House.

The Indo-China Steam Naviga-
tion Company's steamer Loksang,
on a voyage to Shanghai, went
ashore about 50 miles west of
Newchwang.

Hongkong merchants contribut-
ed \$20,000 for the relief of home-
less and ruined Chinese in San
Francisco.

Mr. E. A. Hewett was nominat-
ed a member of the Legislative
Council by the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce, vice Mr.
Robert Shewan who had resigned.

The death is recorded of Mr.
Shi Ping-kwong, well-known Chin-
ese resident and connected with
the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and
Grist.

Capt. F. O. Stedman resigned
his commission in the Hongkong
Volunteer Corps.

A concert took place in the
Kowloon Seamen's Institute.
Among the artists were: Mes-
sames Moore and Jordan, Messrs.
Walston, P. W. Goldring, G. R.
Edwards, Jordan, Brawne, Barlow,
Anderson (oboe) and Tuxford.

Mr. W. E. Clarke was appointed
Acting Secretary of the Hongkong,
Canton and Macao Steamboat
Company, vice Mr. Thomas Arnold,
resigned.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, April 28.
Paris	124
New York	4.85 11/16
Brussels	34.29
Geneva	25.25
Amsterdam	12.13 1/2
Milan	90 1/2
Berlin	20.29
Stockholm	18.16
Copenhagen	18.21
Oslo	18.80 1/2
Vienna	34.57 1/2
Prague	163 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Madrid	27.47 1/2
Lisbon	217 1/2
Athens	365
Bucharest	780
Rio	5.27 3/32
Buenos Aires	47.9/16
Bombay	1/5.57/64
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Hongkong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/11.7/16
Silver (spot)	26 1/2
Silver (forward)	25

—British Wireless.

The two men who appeared
before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on Tues-
day last in connexion with an
armed robbery at No. 8, Star
Street, was again brought before
his Worship yesterday. Further
police evidence was heard and Mr.
Lindsell committed the men for
trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

At a meeting of the General
Committee held subsequent to the
annual meeting of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce
yesterday, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M.
Bernard was unanimously re-
elected chairman for the ensuing
year, and Mr. T. G. Weall was
elected vice-chairman.

The Very Idea!

Our dark streets are sometimes
responsible for strange occur-
rences. A teacher at a girls'
school in a crowded district was
returning home one night in an
omnibus, and the face of the man
opposite seemed very familiar to
her.

She smiled to him and said,
"Good evening."

"He looked so surprised that she
recognised at once that she had
spoken to a stranger."

"I beg your pardon," she ex-
plained, much confused, "when I
first saw you I quite thought you
were the father of two of my
children."

There was a time when Willie

got

The shingle in the shed.

But, now his sister is the one

Who gets it—on the head.

Magistrate to a talkative man in

a Midland court: You should

put brakes on your tongue. Man:

I cannot, sir; I should sild.

Willenden husband: I claim to

have been a good employee of my

wife when I worked in her shop.

Woman at Willenden: He called

me a "German" and I am Czecho-

Slovakian. Magistrate: Now that

we are at peace even "German" is

not abuse.

Man at Wellingsborough County

Court: I was X-raised at North-

ampton Hospital.

East London alien, accused of

stealing clothing from a woman:

I took the things from her back.

Magistrate: Do you mean from

the woman's back? Alien: I

meant "back to her."

A witness at the Swansea

County Court recently gave the

name of George Washington.

Opposing counsel in the case

immediately rose and interrupting

the defence attorney announced

that there would "be no need to

cross-examine this witness."

The judge and jurors, he said,

would no doubt accept the truth

of his evidence in the first state-

ments.

Mr. Pett Ridge has brought a

cloud of angry criticism about

him by his casual remark that

"Hampstead reads Shaw, St.

John's Wood Compton Mackenzie,

and Wandsworth Ethel M. Dell."

Of course, it was just one of

Pett Ridge's little funnisms, but

suburbs are very touchy about

their tastes in literature! No

classification of this kind can be

made. Probably the best books

are read more by people in cheap

neighbourhoods than by those who

live in big houses or expensive

flats.

Psychology is a "poulitice" word

of which few know the meaning.—

Mr. Frank Roscoe.

No one can doubt that the

League of Nations is gathering

strength.—Sir Austen Chamber-

lain.

I do not like the "safety first"

motto. I do not think it is what

the British Empire was founded

upon.—Commander O. Locker-

Lampson, M.P.

A pompous woman went to see

a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed

loudly, bounding into the room.

"I want you to say frankly what's

wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to

foot in his best professional man-

ner.

"Madam," he said at length,

"I've just three things to tell you.

Firstly, your weight wants reduc-

ing by a few stones. Secondly,

your beauty would be improved by

freer use of soap and water.

And thirdly, I am a doctor of

music: the medical doctor lives on

the next floor."

No fat girls need apply for

rooms in the new \$50,000 home for

"JUMPINESS" UP NORTH.

NEED FOR HER OWN NAVY.

Viscount Haldane, on behalf of the Labour Party, supported the Bill, and pointed out that strategically it seemed proper that India should have a navy of her own. For military purposes, India was really an island.—*British Wireless.*

PORTUGUESE WORLD FLIGHT.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor,
your kindness in publishing the
unstylish lines, I remain, dear
Yours, faithfully, etc.,

GENERALS PRO-CHIANG.

150 Trained Agitators.

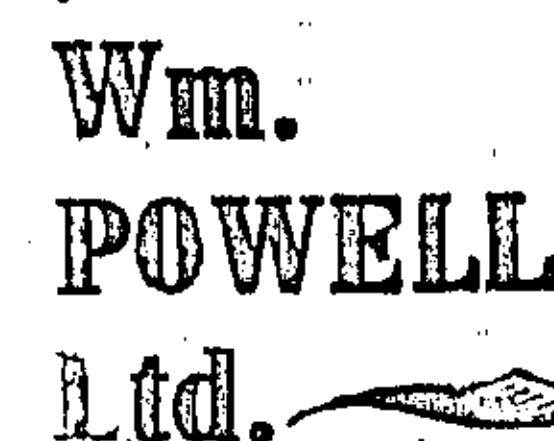
Extremists Become Bolder.

for
ese
Sir,

The Tupan Warned.
The Tupan was informed that should any attack be made on foreigners, prompt and severe action would be taken in return. It may be said that while the

A remarkable record of bird-wandering has just come to light by the finding of a ringed kittiwake in Newfoundland, said Mr. Seton Gordon, F.Z.S., in the course of his address on "Bird Migrants" broadcast from 2 B.H. (Edinburgh) recently. The kittiwake had been ringed as a nestling on the Farne Islands, off the Northumberland coast, and had

down right across the Atlantic. Here was no North-and-South migration, but East-to-West migration, which was unusual quite apart from the remarkable feat of having crossed the Atlantic.



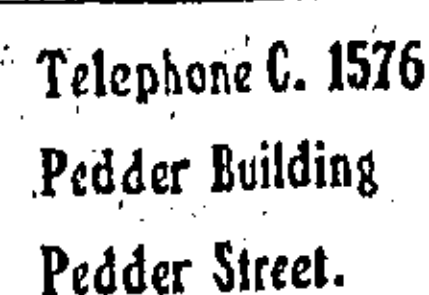
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MILLINERY on
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29th.**

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The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

and reserve for the

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).



NEED FOR HER OWN NAVY.

Viscount Haldane, on behalf of the Labour Party, supported the Bill, and pointed out that strategically it seemed proper that India should have a navy of her own. For military purposes, India was really an island.—*British Wireless.*

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This beer makes you more Cheerful and Vigorous.

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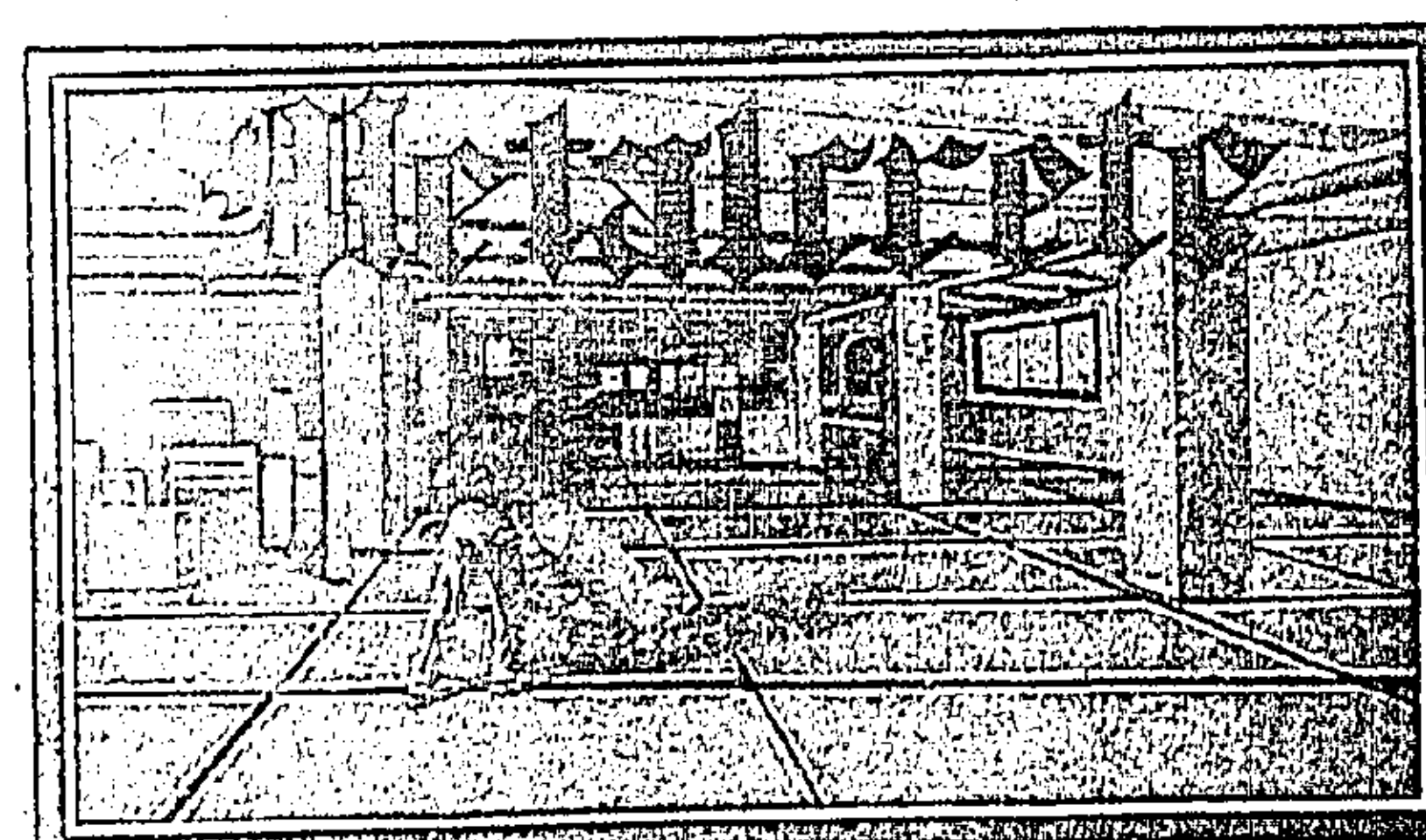
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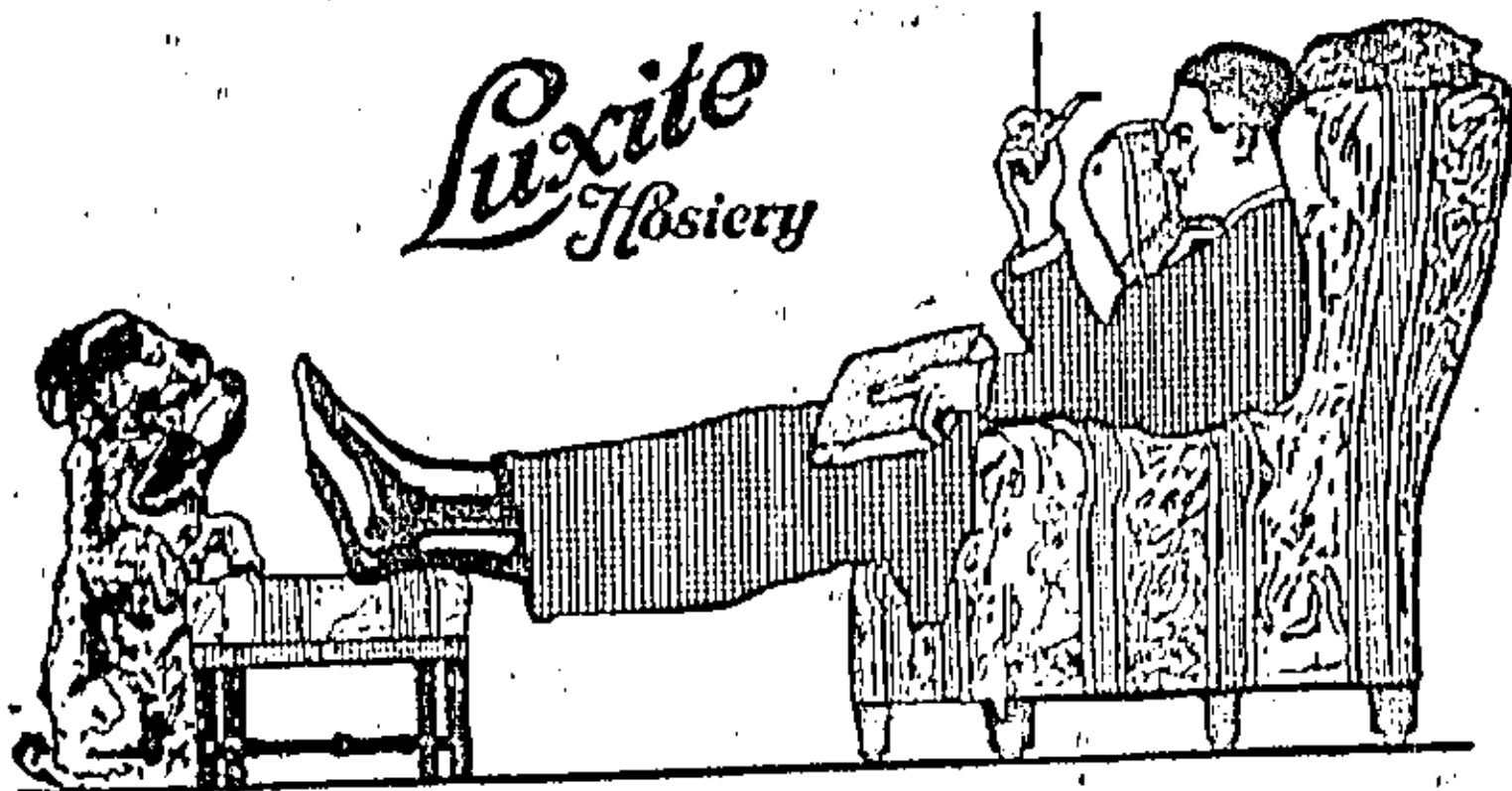


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Bank of Canton Building.



Luxite Half Hose

made with the new Ex Toe

Just at the tip and over the top of the toe—where men's hoofs work out first in the past—special needles automatically insert a strong reinforcement. Yet, so cleverly is this reinforcing done, that it can scarcely be seen and cannot be felt at all, when the sock is on the foot. So the part the world sees, is superlatively sheer and webby.

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Plain super grade Silk	\$2.75
Exclusive designs in Silk	\$3.00

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

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HEMOSTYL SYRUP.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O. Administrative Commandant. All Recruits of the Corps will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1927 for Musketry Instruction.

Dress: Uniform optional, belt, braces and pouches, rifle and bayonet.

Garrison Rifle Meeting.

The Corps Rifle Team competing in the Garrison Rifle Meeting on 3rd May will carry out practice on Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 1st May. Dress: Musketry order. Team composed as under:

Team Commander: 2/Lieut. H. Owen-Hughes. Members: Captain D. C. Logan, M.C., Lieut. E. J. E. Mitchell, 1/Cpl. A. M. B. Rocha, Pte. G. R. Maskell, Pte. G. E. Stephens, Pte. T. M. Pile, Pte. K. C. McLennan, One Pte. from Infantry Co., Corp. C. Young, Receiver.

Launch leaves Murray Pier at 9 a.m. Rifles can be drawn on Sunday morning.

Artillery Company.

Parade will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Thursday, 5th May, 1927 at 5.30 p.m. for 6th Howitzer Gun Drill and Signalling. Dress: Mufti.

Mounted Infantry Company.

Mounted Parade at Stables on Thursday, 5th May at 5.30 p.m. for all ranks. Dress: Mufti.

Armoured Car Company.

A.P.N. C. O.'s will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 5th May, 1927 for Machine Gun Instruction.

Infantry Company.

On Friday, 6th May at 5.30 p.m. All N. C. O.'s and Other Ranks as detailed by C. C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for special Machine Gun Instruction. This will be the commencement of a special N. C. O.'s course of training in Victoria Gun.

Musketry Part I will be fired by the above company at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 8th May, 1927. Range Officer: Lieut. A. H. Penn. As this is the last Sunday allotted to this Company for Part I, all those who have not fired must endeavour to attend.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or Mufti optional, but rifle bayonet, pouches braces and belts must be taken as the whole Course must be fired in Drill Order, whether worn or uniform or mufti. Arms: May be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 6th May, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m. and on Saturday, 7th May, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

M. I. and A. C. Companies.

A dinner and concert will take place on Monday, 2nd May at Volunteer Headquarters at 7.45 p.m. Members of the above Companies are requested to obtain the tickets they require for the dinner on 2nd May without further delay.

All names should be sent in before noon on Friday, 29th April to enable the necessary catering arrangements to be made, and the plan of seating accommodations to be prepared.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Major General C. C. Leard, C.B., C.M.G., South China Command has graciously consented to be present at the dinner on Monday, 2nd May. Dress: dinner jacket or dress uniform.

Programme. Meet at Corps Headquarters at 8 p.m. Dinner 8.30 p.m. Cabaret concert commences about 10 p.m. The artists include eight of Hongkong's most talented ladies.

Tickets should be obtained at once as the number to be sold is limited.

Scottish Company.

Musketry, Part I Table T, on Sunday, 1st May is cancelled as Stonecutters Range is being utilised for practice by the Corps team competing in the Garrison Rifle Meeting.

Men who have not fired Part I will fire on Sunday, 29th May, 1927.

Thursday, 5th May, 1927 at 5.30 p.m.

No. 5 Platoon at Tai Kok Decks—Musketry Instruction.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Decks—Musketry Instruction.

No. 7 Platoon at Corps Headquarters—Musketry Instruction.

Dress: Mufti, rifle, bayonet, belt, braces and pouches.

Portuguese Company.

Trained Men will parade at Miniature Range at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 29th April. Dress: Mufti.

Officers' Mess Meeting.

There will be a Mess Meeting at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th May. All available Officers will please attend.

Rifles.

Many members of the Corps are at present keeping their rifles in their own possession. This practice is contrary to Regulations.

Members are reminded that all rifles when not in use must be kept at Corps or Platoon Headquarters.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles must return them without delay.

Strength.

The following are taken on the strength and posted as under: No. 1216 Pte. J. J. Cameron, No. 6 Platoon dated 21-4-27.

No. 1217 Pte. V. E. Bernardo, Corps Headquarters dated 21-4-27.

No. 1218 Pte. M. V. F. Neves, Corps Headquarters, dated 21-4-27.

No. 1219 Pte. A. L. Rocha, Corps Headquarters, dated 21-4-27.

No. 1220 Pte. A. R. Tavares, No. 9

Platoon, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1221 Pte. J. P. Baleros, No. 10 Platoon, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1222 Pte. P. L. Morales, No. 10 Platoon, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1223 Pte. A. L. Remedios, No. 10 Platoon, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1224 Pte. B. M. Veira, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1225 Pte. A. P. Puertes, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1226 Pte. E. A. Souza, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1227 Pte. L. A. Peres, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1228 Pte. J. P. Guerreiro, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1229 Pte. M. T. Nunes, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1230 Pte. H. E. Vieira, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1231 Pte. A. V. Remedios, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1232 Pte. P. V. V. Ribeiro, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1233 Pte. J. E. Estabam, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1234 Pte. V. G. Xavier, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1235 Pte. J. K. Shaw, A. C. Company, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1236 Pte. J. A. Souza, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.
No. 1237 D. J. Fernandes, Corps Headquarters, dated 22-4-27.

Promotions and Appointments.

The following promotions and appointments will take effect from 25-4-27.

Engineer Company.

No. 476 Sergt. T. W. Carr to be A/C. S. M.
No. 727 Cpl. W. H. Owen to be Sergeant.

No. 853 L/Cpl. E. S. Carter to be Corporal.
No. 1034 Spr. H. L. Lockhart to be Lance Corporal.

Armoured Car Company.

No. 780 Corpl. L. E. Curwood to be Lance Sergeant.

No. 756 Pte. G. B. Slipper to be Lance Corporal.

No. 7 Platoon.

No. 701 L/Cpl. T. P. Sanderson to be Corporal.
No. 385 Pte. Lyon to be Lance Corporal.

Casuals.

Musketry Course Part I will be fired at Peak Range on Sunday, 8th May, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.
Range Officer: 2/Lieut. T. A. Martin. This is the last opportunity for members of the Corps who have not yet completed Part I to attend. Dress and Arms as detailed for Infantry Company.

Resignation.

No. 468 Corpl. H. M. R. Cleland, No. 7 Platoon is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 23-1-27.

Struck Off.

No. 969 Pte. J. C. Elarte, No. 4 Platoon is struck off the strength, as from 1-1-27.

P. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, MAJOR, ADJUTANT, H.K.V.D. CORPS.

Notices.

There will be no parades on Monday, 2nd May at Volunteer Headquarters, as the Drill Hall and other rooms will be reserved for the M. I. and A. C. Companies' Dinner.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club will hold their third meeting at Peak Range on Sunday, 1st May, commencing at 9.30 p.m.

It is hoped that all members of the Rifle Club will endeavour to be present.

Engineer Company.

The Annual Dinner and presentation of shooting prizes will be held on Friday, 6th May at 8 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. Charge \$4 per head. Dress: Tunic, Slacks and medals.

Members wishing to attend, please notify A/C. S. M. T. W. Carr, P. W. D. together with number of guests they intend to bring on or before 3rd May, so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

Scottish Company.

"Quarry Bay" Cup Competition.

Members of the Company are reminded of above competition to be held at Corps Headquarters on Saturday afternoon 30th April at 3.30 p.m. A full attendance of respective Platoons is essential to ensure a successful afternoon and all members of the Company are accordingly urged to attend.

Dress: Glenurquy, tunic, kilt, sporran, diced hose, flashes and spats. Arms Equipment: Rifle, bayonet, belt and frog.



A "yes" man seldom gets anywhere, while a "yes" girl gets married.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

DISAPPOINTING TRADE RESULTS REPORTED.

The 34th annual general meeting of this Bank was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. The chairman (Mr. J. M. Ryrie), after expressing regret at the death of the late deputy chairman, Mr. H. Melville Simons, and stating that to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Sir Robert Black they had secured the service of Mr. J. O. Tobinsson, and that in succession to Mr. Simons they had invited Mr. W. H. Safford to join the Board, said that in the course of the past year there were some good features, but there was no doubt that the bad features had predominated. As the result of the general strike and the coal stoppage, the trade of the early part of the year had suffered severely.

Regarding India, the political situation continued to improve and the economic position had also made further progress, but, in spite of another moderately good monsoon and easy monetary conditions, trade had not been active, and he attributed this chiefly to late crops and the fall in the prices of Indian produce, particularly cotton and jute. It was more particularly on the Bombay side that trade was disappointing, last year's shipments of cotton, wheat, and seeds all showing a decrease in both quality and value as compared with 1925. There was, however, some increase in the imports of manufactured goods generally, the shipments of cotton piece goods and yarns from the United States to India showing an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value. Then there was little or no improvement in the Bombay Cotton Mill industry, and the call for additional protection against Japanese competition in particular had been so loud that a Cotton Textile Inquiry Committee was now investigating the complaints of the industry.

Indian Currency.

The chief event of the year so far as India was concerned had been the publication in August of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the almost unanimous recommendations in which the Government of India proposed to adopt with certain slight modifications, and for that purpose they had published 7 Bills. The first of these was called the Currency Act, 1927, and its object was to stabilise the rupee in terms of gold at 1s. 6d., and to provide the measure necessary to give effect to that, pending the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India. The second Bill was described as the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Act, which would give India a gold standard, and set out the constitution of a Reserve Bank, which would control the working of the standard. The third was the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1927, which removed certain restrictions and control at present imposed upon the Imperial Bank. There had been considerable discussion over the proposals embodied in those Bills, particularly the first, but a return to 1s. 4d. rupee would have meant inflation as the result of currency depreciation, and he was therefore glad that the Bill had been finally passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

Owing largely to the decline in the price of rubber, and in spite of the increase in shipments from both Malaya and the Colonies, those Colonies had not been so prosperous as in 1925. In Burma and Siam it was the crops of rice that counted, and those had been satisfactory in both countries. The decline in the price of rubber had also affected Java, and trade generally there had not been good, as, while there had been an improvement in the price of sugar, the crop was short and shipments had declined. The same remarks applied to Mauritius.

China.

It was difficult to know what to say about China, as civil war had now been added to the strikes and boycotts prevailing at this time last year. Although there might not be much real fighting, the risks arising from the violence of unruly mobs, instigated by propaganda organised by the Russian element in the south, were very great. The most remarkable feature was that the trade of the country had been maintained, shipments of cotton piece-goods and yarn from the United Kingdom to China in 1926 having exceeded those for 1925 in quantity.

With regard to the accounts of the bank, in view of the depressing events of the past year he hoped shareholders would consider them satisfactory in spite of the decline in profits of about £7500 as compared with the previous year, a reduction due not to any falling-off in their exchange turnover, but chiefly to some increase in expenses and cheap money in the East, as the result largely of lower prices. They were paying the same dividend as before.

As to the outlook, although there was again an optimistic feeling in many quarters, he did not look for more than a gradual improvement in trade, and even that could come if, as the result of the recent proved fertility of strikes, labour had been taught that it was beyond the power of employers to pay more in wages than competition with other countries permitted, and that it was only by increased output that the cost of production could be brought down and the standard of living raised.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Women's clubs and social agencies have been asked to supply volunteer dancing partners for blind men who have been learning dance steps at recreational centres in New York. Instructors say they have been able to master the "trickiest" steps.

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TEA, per pot20 cents

CAKES, each05

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Much that your heart desires you'll find in this island chain of enchantment, an ideal playground for the Orient. Stop-over privileges are easily obtained and tickets are interchangeable on several lines. Excellent hotels from \$2.50 to \$15.00 (Gold) per day, with meals. For details, ask your nearest travel agent, or write us for a colored illustrated booklet and "Tourfax," a bulletin of up-to-date information.

(Please enclose this 'ad' with your letter.)

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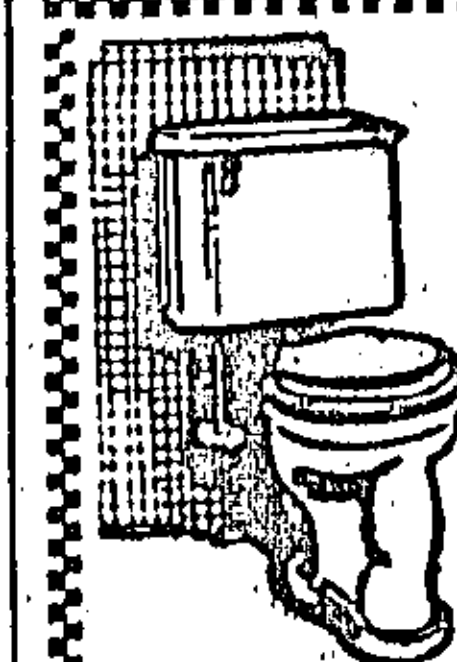
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"HECTOR" 4th May. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow
 "GALOHAS" 17th May. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg
 "AENEAS" 31st May. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow
 "DIOMED" 14th June. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KEEMON" 14th May. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "THESEUS" 20th June. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "OANFA" 15th July. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

via KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA
 "PROTEUS" 19th May. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
 "TALITHYRUS" 9th June. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"GEOMARUS" 8th May. New York, Boston & Baltimore
 "ELPENOR" 5th June. New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE

"AENEAS" 3rd May, daylight, SHANGHAI.
 "HECTOR" 4th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 "AENEAS" 31st May. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 "BAP-CON" 29th June. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 "PATROCLOS" 27th July. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, May 10th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, June 21st

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May 4	Seattle	Amsterdam	May 31	C'burg-S'hampton June 6
May 10	San Francisco	Leviathan	June 11	C'burg-S'hampton June 17
May 16	Seattle	Geo. Washington	June 15	P'mth-C'burg June 23
May 24	San Francisco	Maestri	June 25	C'burg-S'hampton July 1
June 1	Seattle	Leviathan	July 2	C'burg-S'hampton July 8
June 7	San Francisco	Glympie	July 9	C'burg-S'hampton July 15
June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 13	C'burg-S'hampton July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 7
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 7
July 6	San Francisco	Maestri	Aug. 6	C'burg-S'hampton Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'burg-S'hampton Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'burg Aug. 26

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wed., May 4th, 9.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, May 18th

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, June 1st

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th

PRESIDENT MCINLEY ... Wednesday, June 29th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

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Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tues., May 10th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, May 24th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... May 4th

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... May 10th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... May 16th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... May 24th, 6.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... May 24th, 6.00 p.m.

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CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong—Daily at 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. (Sundays 2 a.m. only).

Sailings from Canton—Daily at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m. only).

Steamer sails from Hongkong on
30th April at 1 a.m. instead of 2 a.m. and returns
from Canton at 3 p.m. same day.The 3 p.m. steamer from Canton (Sunday excepted)
on arrival in Hongkong berths at Wing Lok Street Wharf.
All steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from the
Hongkong Wharf.

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily.
(Sunday: 9 A.M. only.)FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily.
(Sunday: 3.30 P.M. only.)

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On Sunday, the 1st May a.s. "SUI AN" will depart
from Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. and
from Macao at 3.30 P.M.

NICARAGUA.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S
MEDIATION EFFORT.

Managua, April 28.
 Three representatives of the Liberal insurgents have arrived in Managua from Puerto Cabezas aboard a United States destroyer to participate in Mr. Stimson's proposed peace parley. Senor Sacasa himself declined the invitation.

Mr. Stimson is credited with the intention of summoning both Liberals and Conservatives to a round table conference. His proposals include, firstly, that President Diaz shall remain in power till December 1928. Secondly, the immediate disarmament of both sides. Thirdly, an invitation to the Liberals to participate in the Government, and fourthly, free elections next year under the supervision of the United States.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Countrywide Discussion.

Washington, April 28.
 President Coolidge's speech on foreign policy is still being discussed all over the country. Eulogy and criticism respectively are spontaneously being poured out by the Republican and Democratic newspapers.

President Coolidge's allusions to Central American Policy are naturally singled out for special comment, the Republicans glowing with satisfaction and Democrats deprecating them. The latest move of Mr. Stimson in Nicaragua has again brought into the limelight the proposed treaty with Nicaragua whereby Nicaragua virtually becomes an American protectorate which is regarded as the thin end of the wedge into the revision of the Central American treaties of 1923 whereby Nicaragua sovereignty and independence were recognised similarly with other Central States, though the United States was not a party to the treaties.

President Coolidge's declaration that the United States felt morally responsible for the Governments she recognised north of Panama received the approbation of President Calles and it is generally conceded that this principle will be extended to other republics, neighbours of Nicaragua, where in the event of similar occurrences as in Nicaragua presumably the United States will use the same methods of consolidation of the governments she has recognised.—*Reuter's American Service.*

AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL
ACTIVITY.

Washington, April 28.
 The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report shows a further increase in industrial activity since March 7 during which the outputs of bituminous coal, crude petroleum and ingot steel, also the mill consumption of cotton, surpassed any other month.

Steel mill operations and bituminous coal production dropped since the miners' strike, while the consumption of silk and wool and output of rubber tyres increased.

The volume of building contracts was larger than any previous month. Production of building materials increased.—*Reuter's American Service.*

CONGRATULATED.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
ENTRY INTO PARLIAMENT.

Paris, April 28.
 M. Briand received yesterday the congratulations of a large number of French and foreign politicians and journalists on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entry into parliament.

He said to his congratulators that it is peace the world wants but much remains to be done before that goal can be attained. The path is long and difficult and we are only just beginning to climb it.—*Havas.*

TENDERS REJECTED.

INDIAN CURRENCY
DIRECTOR'S BOMBSHELL.

Bombay, April 28.
 The Deputy Controller of Currency has announced that all tenders for sterling received on April 27 are rejected.

Tenders for £300,000 will be received up to May 4 on the same conditions as previously announced.—*Reuter.*

NEW RIFLE CLUB.

PORTUGUESE MEMBERS OF
H.K.V.D.C. TO ORGANISE.

At an informal meeting of about thirty members of the Portuguese Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, which was held at St. Joseph's College last evening, under the chairmanship of the present Officer Commanding, Second Lieutenant S. Jarvis, it was decided that a committee be formed for the promotion of a Rifle Club, sports, and social activities.

Names for the committee were put forward and voted upon. The following members were eventually elected:—Mr. M. F. Baptista, Mr. P. M. Xavier, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, Mr. F. A. M. Rosario, Mr. H. J. Silva, Mr. A. A. Remedios, and Mr. A. M. B. Rocha. It was further decided that Lieutenant Jarvis be an *ex officio* member, and also act as treasurer. Mr. F. A. M. Rosario was appointed to carry out the secretarial duties for the present.

A suggestion by the Chairman that the new-elected committee should hold meetings, appoint any necessary sub-committees, and report progress to another general meeting will probably be held in a month's time.

During the discussion it was pointed out that with regard to sports there was a lack of playing grounds, and an appeal was made to the sympathy of other clubs for the use of their grounds when available. Hopes were expressed that the Peak Rifle range would be available for use on occasional Sundays.

It was pointed out that the Social Committee could arrange socials and concerts, the proceeds of which would be used for the purpose of starting a Company fund, for the provision of trophies, both for shooting and sports.

The meeting concluded with hearty votes of thanks to Brother Aimar for the use of the room for the meeting, and also to the chairman.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

SEQUEL TO POLICE RAID.

Two men appeared before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon charged with writing and possession of *Po Piu* tickets.

Detective Sergeant Baker prosecuted and Mr. F. H. Loseby defended.

The prosecution stated that a raid was made on the 25th instant on the second floor of 131 Hollywood Road. In the cockpit the two defendants were engaged in writing out slips of paper. Ninety-six *Po Piu* tickets were seized together with an abacus, scissors, paste, and other things necessary for the manufacture of such lottery tickets.

Detective Sergeant Baker, cross-examined by Mr. Loseby, said that he was aware that there were at least two drawings a month.

A Chinese detective gave evidence connecting the papers found on the premises with *Po Piu* tickets. This witness on being cross-examined admitted that he had at times taken a few chances himself, but never had any luck.

Inveterate Gamblers.

Mr. Loseby stated that his case was that the tickets found were genuine *Po Piu* tickets and that the defendants, like the Chinese detective, had no intention of selling the tickets to anybody. As regards the records found on the premises, Mr. Loseby submitted that his clients had bought tickets for some time without any luck and the records related to previous attempts.

The first defendant in the witness box stated that on the day of the raid he visited his friend and while he was there the police arrived. He did not even know what a *Po Piu* ticket was.

His worship reminded the defendant that he was on his oath, but defendant stuck to his statement, whereupon Mr. Loseby remarked that the man must be either ignorant or obstinate. The second defendant said that he lived in a cockpit of a certain house, the address of which he could not give. He bore out Mr. Loseby's statements and said that he bought the tickets for himself and, having no luck, he continually changed his non-de-plume, and that was why the records bore different names.

Mr. Loseby suggested that there was no case against the first defendant and said that as far as the second defendant was concerned, he saw nothing in the evidence to show that the man had the intention of selling his tickets.

His Worship convicted the first man on the charge of writing the tickets and fined him \$50 or four weeks. The second man was convicted only on the charge of possession and was fined \$100 or in default two months' hard labour.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON, STRAITS AND
PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship,

"BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd May, 1927 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th May, 1927 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd May at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong 26th April, 1927.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Motor Vessel,

"FORREBANK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd May, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 10th May, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd May, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 26, 1927.

MACAO ATHLETICS.

BIG PROGRAMME FOR WEEK-
END MEETING.

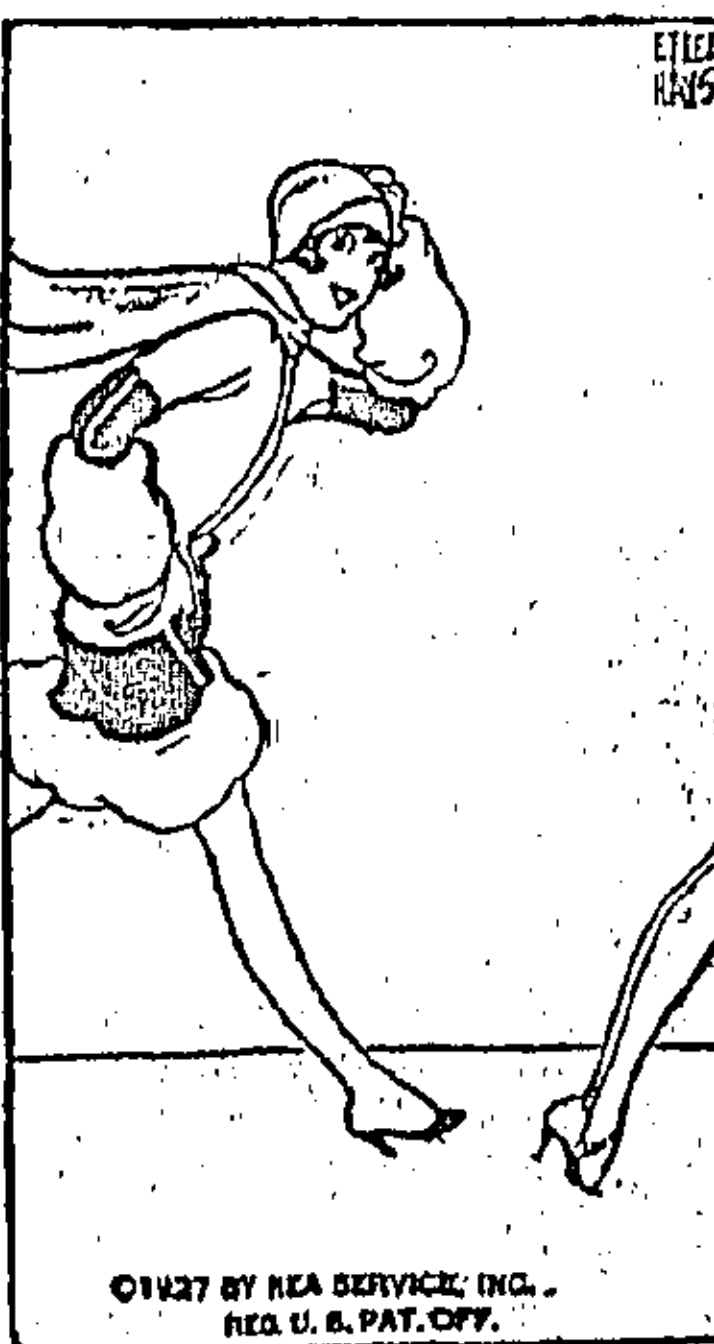
Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused in the Athletic Meeting which will take place at Macao under the auspices of the International Race and Recreation Club over the week-end. A long programme extending over the principal branches of athletics has been prepared and there will be altogether over two hundred competitors. A number of Hongkong visitors are also expected and good sport should be witnessed.

Some splendid trophies have been offered for competition, and in addition to prizes for competitors securing the highest aggregate of points, a special prize will be offered to the Club whose members secure the greatest number of points on the events to be competed for.

There will be three days of sport as has already been announced, the dates of which are 30th April, 1st and 2nd May. In addition to athletic events there will be a few horse races at the end of each day's athletics, for novice riders.

FRENCH DEFENCE
BONDS.GOVERNMENT TO CHECK
FURTHER SALES.

Paris, April 28.
 According to the *Echo de Paris* the Government will consider measures to check the buying of bonds of the Defence Nationale, the legal limit of which, 46 billions, has now been reached.—*Havas.*



Many a perfect calf never won
a blue ribbon.

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BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

SPIRITED SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BOLSHEVIK BLUDGEON REALLY A BOOMERANG.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held in the City Hall, last evening, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi) delivered a spirited speech dealing mainly with British policy in China and the Bolshevik menace. He declared that British policy in China aimed wholly and solely at security, freedom and equal opportunity for British trade and that Britain would rejoice at the establishment of a strong, stable, enlightened, patriotic and efficient Government of a re-united China. He also expressed the determination of the Hongkong Government to have no Bolshevism here and also to protect British coastwise shipping from being preyed upon by the pirates of the Bias Bay district. In this last connexion he censured the authorities of Canton for their failure to take adequate steps.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

The Effects of the Boycott.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE.

The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and supporting him were His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi), K. C. M. G., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hines, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. Paul Lander, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. T. G. Weill, Capt. R. H. Campbell, Mr. C. Lieut-Comdr. L. Pittam Jones, D. S. C., R.N., and Mr. M. F. Key (Secretary of the Chamber).

The following Members were present: The Hon. Sir H. E. Collock, K. C., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. B. M. Talati, Mr. Frank Austin, (individual members) Messrs. J. Alves and Co., (Mr. J. M. Alves), V. A. Pear and Co., Ltd., (Mr. D. J. Cooper), Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., (Mr. W. H. Bailey), W. S. Bailey and Co., Ltd., (Mr. W. S. Bailey), Banker and Co., Ltd., (Mr. F. C. Now Fung), The Bank Line Ltd., (Mr. J. R. Ellis), Banque Franco-Chinoise, Mr. A. Rollin, Bradley and Co., Ltd., (Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. A. Jackowan and Mrs. K. S. Morrison), British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd., (Mr. F. A. Perry and Mr. A. P. Bangey), Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Cartwright and Co., (Mr. R. Schmidt), Central Agency, Ltd., (Mr. Chas. Wallace), China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., (Mr. E. B. C. Hornel and Mr. E. Shaw), Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., (Mr. T. N. Chau), Connelley and Whyte, (Mr. L. M. Whyte), Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., (Mr. E. A. Leggett), Fung and Co., Ltd., (Mr. L. J. Davies), Gilman and Co., Ltd., (Mr. E. Miskin), T. E. Griffith, Ltd., (Mr. P. A. Dixon), A. S. Henry and Co., Ltd., (Mr. S. H. Dutton), Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., (Mr. J. Blackburn and Mr. F. Good), Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., (Mr. G. Murray), Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., (Mr. F. C. Hall), Hongkong and Kowloon Harb and Godown Co., Ltd., (Mr. H. Craynell), Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., (Mr. L. S. Greenhill), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (Hon. Mr. A. C. Hines), Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd., (Mr. J. P. Sherry), Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., (Mr. L. C. F. Alamy), Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., (Mr. R. M. Dyer), D. Hutchison and Co., (Mr. P. S. Cassidy), Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., (Mr. R.utherland), Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), Keller, Kern & Co., Ltd., (Mr. A. Keller), A. & P. Leong Hin-ke, & Co., (Mr. P. Leong Hin-ke), Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, (Mr. Jha Fleming), W. R. Loxley & Co., (Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. O. Russell), Mackinnon, Messie & Co., (Mr. M. T. Johnson), Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., (Mr. C. L. Sanders), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., (Mr. T. Takahashi), B. Moulder & Co., Ltd., (Mr. O. Williams and Mr. Wong O. W.), National City Bank of New York, (Mr. F. McD. Courtney), Netherlands Trading Society, Pen-neath & Co., (Mr. C. P. Marcel), Weiss, Massey & Co., Ltd., (Mr. Lander Lewis), Robertson, Wilson & Co., Ltd., (Mr. G. W. Sewell), M. da Rocha & Co., (Mr. J. M. da Rocha), Alex. Ross & Co., (China) Ltd., (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland), Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), Rudolf, Wolf & Kew, Ltd., (Mr. C. H. W. ew and Mr. A. E. Kew), David asson & Co., Ltd., (Mr. E. Ezra), D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., (Mr. R. Ost), Shewan, Tomes & Co., (Mr. L. Shields), Shiu On Steamship Co., Ltd., (Mr. T. N. Chau), South British Insurance Co., Ltd., (Mr. F. S. Harrison), Stewart Ross, (Mr. H. B. L. Dowling), Thoresen and Co., (Mr. S. Berg), Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., (Mr. P. Lander), Union Trading Co., (Mr. S. M. Churn), W. W. Wicking and Co., (Mr. J. W. W. Wicking), Wilkinson & Grist, (Mr. D. H. Blake).

Tributes.

The late Mr. Holyoak presided at the Annual Meeting last year and it was with great sorrow that two months later we learnt of his death shortly after arriving in England. Mr. Holyoak had been a member of the Committee for 13 years. He was Chairman for five years and represented the Chamber on the Legislative Council for over 10 years. He did a prodigious amount of work for the Chamber and this bare record can only give an indication of his unremitting and unselfish labours on behalf of the business community.

By the death of Sir Paul Chater we lost our oldest individual member. Sir Paul was a member of this Chamber for 54 years. He had an unswerving faith in the future of Hongkong and was associated with most of its principal enterprises. He paid special attention to property and it was due to his initiative that the large and important reclamations in Hongkong and Kowloon were undertaken.

In addition to his many business activities Sir Paul was an unofficial member of the Executive Council for nearly 30 years and rendered invaluable service to the Colony during that period. The late Mr. Ho Fook had been a member of the Chamber for thirty years. He was Comptroller to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for a quarter of a century and he devoted a great deal of time to matters connected with the welfare of the Chinese community. He was also a Member of the Legislative Council for four years.

We have thus lost during the past year three of our leading citizens whom we can ill afford to spare in the critical time through which we are passing, and on behalf of the Chamber I wish to express to their relatives the deep sympathy of the Chamber in their recent bereavement.

The Boycott.

When we last met there was reason to believe that an early termination of the boycott, which had been in force for nine months, might be expected.

Unfortunately, this proved to be incorrect and it was not until October 10th that it was lifted. Even then there was considerable misgiving as to what the future had in store, but business conditions have very materially improved since that time and there is more confidence amongst the Chinese merchants. But the purely local situation in South China has been overshadowed by the developments in the Yangtze Valley following on the success of the Nationalist Government's Northern Expedition.

It is not my intention to dwell on the political situation and the recent events which are fresh in the minds of us all, but I do wish to say how very much we appreciated the action of His Majesty's Government in sending out in the nick of time a strong force to defend the Settlement in Shanghai against possible attack from any quarter. (Applause). The occurrences of the last few weeks have more than justified their policy and one hesitates to think what would have happened in Shanghai if it had been left to share the same fate as Nanking. (Applause).

Unity Among the Powers.
Great Britain was singled out by the Red element as the object of its attack, but since the agreement was made for the rendition of the Hankow Concession the enmity has been directed at other nationalities as well. The yielding to what were believed to be the aspirations of the Chinese people has so far been a complete failure. It is now evident to the world at large that the spirit of revolution which is running amok in China cannot be quietened just by surrendering all the privileges and rights acquired by Treaty, and it is very satisfactory and encouraging to find the Powers united in action in connexion with the Nanking atrocities.

Since the foregoing was drafted, however, it has been most disappointing to hear that the Powers are having difficulty in getting their ideas into line but I trust they will be able to do so without delay. (Applause).

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Moderates amongst the Nationalist party, representing as I am sure they do the sound and progressive views of the bulk of the Chinese people, will soon be able to establish their supremacy and restore peace and good order in the country.

For purposes of record there have been included in our report important statements of British policy towards China. These clearly show the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Great Britain and will be useful for reference. We have also included the speech made by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong at a meeting of the Legislative Council in October of last year. The sentiments expressed therein have our hearty support and we look forward to the time when we shall be able to co-operate with our friend in Canton in the development of the province of Kwangtung. (Applause) With peaceful conditions in the neighbouring province and a good progressive Government, prosperity will soon descend on what is at present a much harassed country.

Piracy.

This leads to the question of piracy which is one of the worst features arising from the unsettled conditions in South China.

You will find in the report a list of steamers which have been pirated and taken to Bias Bay in the last few years. In addition to these there is a list of 30 prizes of small Chinese craft which were reported to the police in 1926, but they are probably only a small percentage of the actual prizes which have occurred.

As regards Bias Bay you will observe how the activities of the pirates in that district have increased during the past few years. In 1925 two vessels were taken there and looted, in 1926, eight and in the first three months of this year three.

The authorities in Canton have made two or three half-hearted attempts to curb the activities of the pirates, but the complete failure of their efforts is obvious from the increasing number of prizes which have been taken place. It was very satisfactory, therefore, to learn that on March 30th, with in 34 hours of the piracy of the S. Hopson, a Naval expedition had razed three villages at Bias Bay and given the people a solemn warning that in the event of there being further piracy the action would be repeated. Great care was taken that no personal injury was caused to any of the inhabitants. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will have the desired effect of stopping these depredations on shipping which have been causing a well high intolerable situation.

The Sunning Case.

After the piracy of the S.S. Sunning in November, the Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole question of piracy and the existing piracy regulations. The report of that Committee was published within the past week, but we have not yet had time to consider it.

I cannot leave this subject without referring again to the S.S. Sunning piracy. A brief account is given in the report of the officers' gallant attack on the pirates after they had obtained control and which resulted in the recapture of the ship. This attack was made against unknown odds and carried out with splendid resource and daring. (Applause). The conduct of the officers and engineers was in accordance with the highest traditions of the service and I wish to place on record the Chamber's appreciation of their magnificent achievement. (Applause).

Their action on this occasion serves to illustrate what the officers and engineers are prepared to do and would do in defence of their ship when attacked by pirates if they were not overwhelmed and disabled before they were aware of what was taking place.

Chinese School.

With regard to the Chamber's Chinese Language School, seventeen students have been in attendance in the Beginner's Class in the course of the last twelve months. These numbers have been reduced by the passing of students into the advanced class, also by transfers to other ports, so that the Beginner's Class at the present time contains six students. In the advanced Class the numbers have been as high as 15, but recently several certificates of proficiency were awarded and the number of students now in attendance is four. As soon as these students have obtained certificates a new Beginner's Class will be formed.

As I think members generally are aware, the Chamber has been able—thanks to the invaluable help of Dr. Pearce (as Director of Studies until last year) and of the Hon. Mr. Kotewall (as Independent Examiner)—to maintain the Language School since the year 1926. A considerable number of members of commercial staffs have acquired, since then, a sufficient knowledge of colloquial Cantonese to enable them to transact ordinary mercantile business in the language. The classes are held at times which have proved convenient to the students, either in the afternoon or after five p.m. on three days a week. In addition, each student has an hour's individual conversational practice with a private teacher provided by the school.

Closer Contact.

The trend of events in China recently has brought home to everybody the necessity for establishing closer contact between Chinese and non-Chinese, and, as a practical means of obtaining this, I would earnestly commend the work of the Language School to the support of firms and individuals throughout the Colony. (Applause). We are ready practically at any time to start another Beginner's Class and will be happy to do so forthwith on receipt of even a small number of entrants.

Motor Ferry.

With the growth of motor vehicles in Hongkong there has arisen an increasing demand for an adequate service for transporting them across the Harbour. Apart altogether from private cars, the establishment of such a service will lead to the delivery of goods from godowns in Hongkong or Kowloon direct to destination, thus saving time and money. The Government have given the matter considerable attention during the past year and intend to publish a sectional paper at an early date giving details of the proposed scheme, and this is now awaited.

The effect of the boycott on the trade of Hongkong in 1926 is indicated by the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in that year compared with 1924, the last complete year before the boycott was instituted. In 1924 there were 57,765 vessels representing 38,770,499 tons and in 1926 only 30,231 with a tonnage of 28,371,104.

Weathering the Storm.

We have indeed been passing through a very difficult and trying time for nearly two years but we have been able successfully to survive the attempt to damage and destroy the trade of Hongkong which has been built up over a long term of years. (Applause). Losses have been heavy, certainly, but I am optimistic enough to believe that already we have weathered the storm and are on the way to better times. The prosperity of Hongkong has rested in great measure upon confidence in the security that the British Government has been able to offer to our citizens, their trade and investments. It has now been demonstrated that we can withstand the severest attack that could be made by employment of the so-called "invincible" economic weapon and it has proved to be of no avail against us. Moreover the British Government has stated that it has no intention to give back the Colony to China.

These two facts will greatly increase the sense of security which Hongkong can give. It is therefore safe to view the future with confidence and look forward

to an era of development and prosperity such as we have not yet approached. But we are here to trade with China and what we specially desire and need are stable conditions in South China where merchants and others can follow their lawful avocations in safety and peace, and these we trust will be realized at an early date.

I have no further remarks to make and now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any question which members may desire to ask. (Applause).

SECONDER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pattenden Emphasises Stability of the Colony.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Mr. W. L. Pattenden seconded. He said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, we have followed with close interest the able speech just delivered and, if I may be permitted to do so, should like to endorse the Chairman's remarks with regard to the honour, felt by us all, in the presence of His Excellency at our annual meeting this afternoon. His never failing interest in the trade of Hongkong, which, as you, Sir, rightly state, is for which the Colony exists, is deeply appreciated by all sections of the mercantile community. We feel with you, Sir, the losses we have sustained by the death of Sir Paul Chater, our oldest individual member, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mr. Ho Fook, all men of outstanding ability, who ever had the interests of the Colony at heart. Their places will be hard to fill.

The Report.

The annual report that has recently been circulated is, in my opinion, a striking testimony to the work of the Chamber. I am glad to notice included in the report are various memoranda dealing with the present situation in China and His Excellency's speech in the Legislative Council on October 15th last year.

I venture to suggest that members send copies of the report to their various friends in other parts of the world, drawing special attention to these memoranda, which, I think, explain clearly and concisely the attitude of the British Government in regard to recent events in China. I should like, if I may be allowed to do so, to congratulate the Committee on the manner in which this comprehensive report has been drawn up, and particularly Mr. Key, our able secretary, on whose shoulders, I understand, the work of compilation has largely fallen. We are glad to have Mr. Key with us again after his well earned holiday.

Bias Bay Raid.

We have learned with satisfaction the stern but necessary measures taken by the Naval authorities in dealing with the almost impossible situation that has arisen owing to the lack of any real attempt by the Chinese authorities to cope with the continual piratical depredation, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken will have a salutary effect. Our sympathies go out to the men of the Naval force who had what is not perhaps realised by all—a very unpleasant duty to perform, but carried out in difficult circumstances in a spirit of true chivalry.

(Continued on Page 10.)



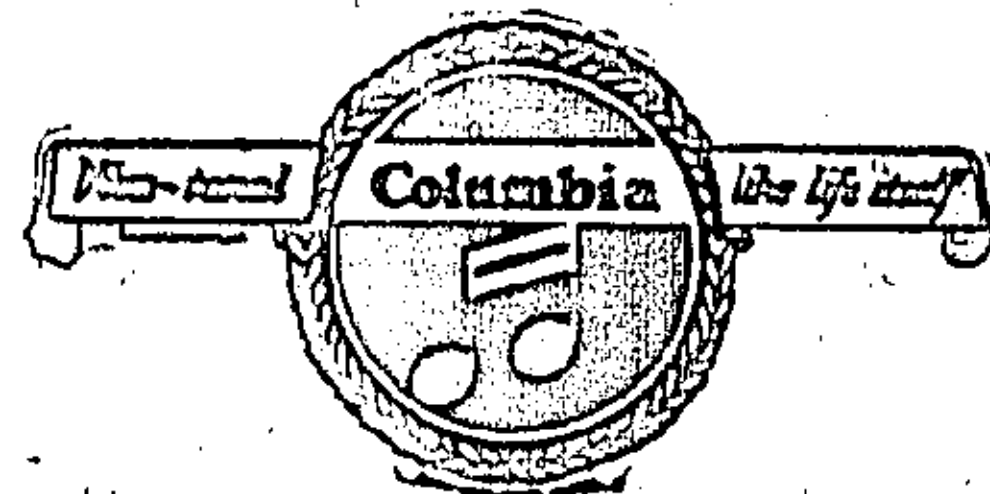
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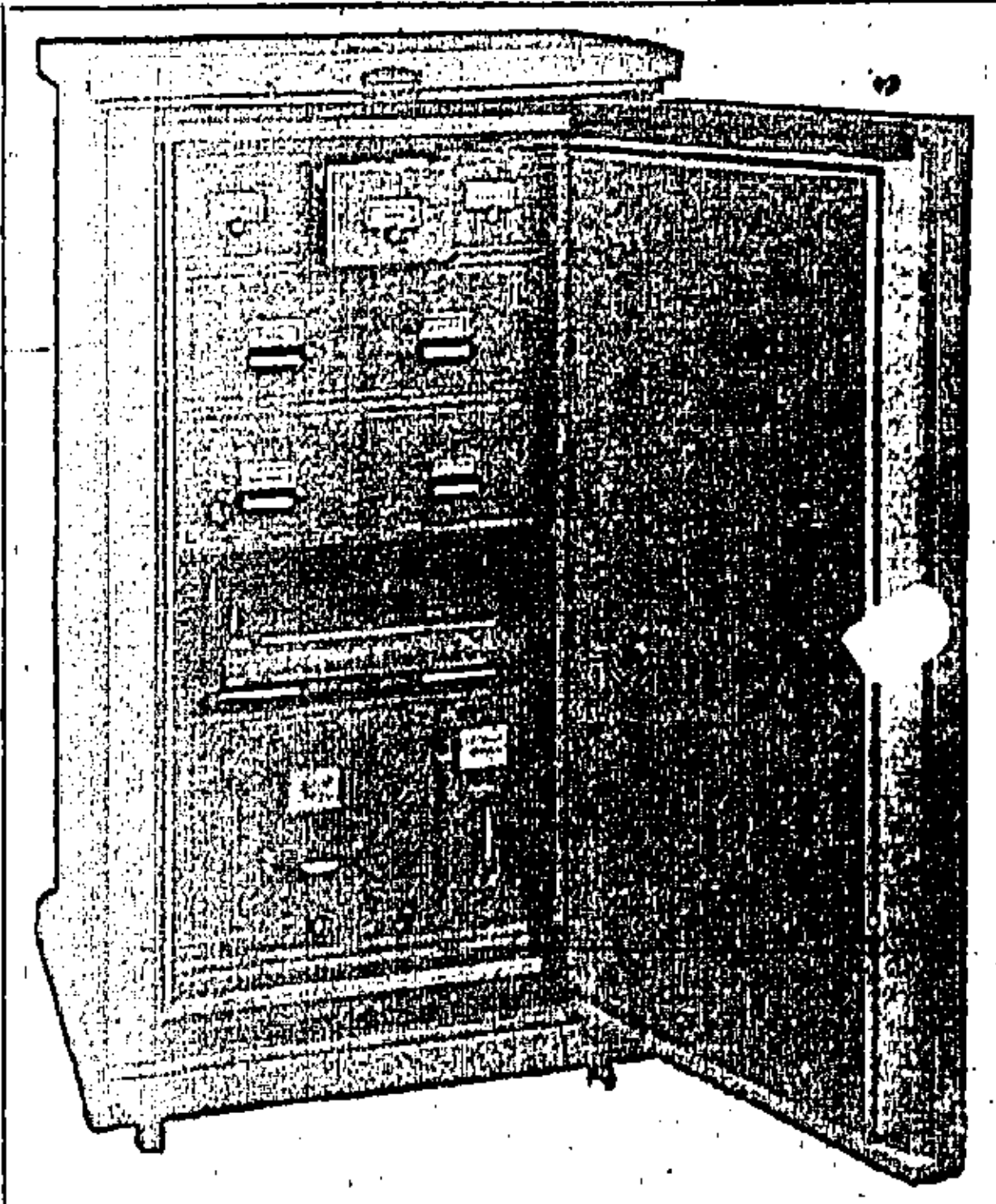
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BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

(Continued from Page 9.)

I was particularly glad to notice the reference made to the Sunning piracy and the great appreciation shown of the gallant action of the officers and engineers in recovering their ship against almost overwhelming odds.

Sound Policy.

As you rightly say, Sir, we have been through difficult and anxious times during the past two years but the sound lines on which the trade of the Colony is conducted, is evidenced by the manner in which, in spite of the chaotic state of affairs in the neighbouring provinces, and the insensate boycott proclaimed against British goods, business has been carried on. (Applause). It is to be hoped that saner and wiser counsels among those in control of this great country, in which we are so deeply interested, will prevail, and the futility of this economic weapon, the boycott, of which we have heard so much recently, will be realised, affecting as much, if not more, those using it, as it does those against whom it is directed. Given peace and quietness in the country, and a

wise and progressive Government, I am convinced we shall see a prosperity in China such as we have never realised, and linked up as we in Hongkong are with Canton and the surrounding districts—for we are interdependent one on another—this prosperity will be reflected on Hongkong. While it may yet be a long time to the peaceful conditions we all desire, there are, I am inclined to think, signs of a break in the clouds. With these few remarks, I beg to second the resolution (applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Bolshevik Bludgeon a Boomerang.

A PLEA FOR PUBLICITY.

His Excellency said.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am glad you invited me to be present here today, for it gives me an opportunity of expressing publicly my admiration of the dogged determination with which the mercantile community of Hongkong has continued to do "business as usual" in spite of the discouraging and even alarming situation in which, for no fault of ours, we find ourselves placed. Neither strikes, nor boycotts, nor armed pickets, nor bandits, nor pirates, nor civil war have deterred British or Chinese

merchants in this Colony from maintaining their trade with Canton and the other principal centres of commerce in China. Under the bludgeoning of fate you have suffered, but you are unbowed and, what is more, you will certainly win through to eventual success; for your aims are precisely those of the great mass of the Chinese people—safe and normal trading conditions. (Applause).

Now, as always, British policy in China aims wholly and solely at security, freedom and equal opportunities for British trade throughout the territories which once formed the Chinese Empire, but which are now distracted and disintegrated by Bolshevism and civil war. Great Britain, as all the world knows, has no territorial ambitions whatsoever in China. It is, therefore, most amazing that the self-styled "nationalists" of China should vociferously and incessantly denounce Great Britain as their "enemy," while clasp to their hearts as bosom-allies the Russian Bolsheviks, who appear to be pursuing in Chinese Turkestan, in Outer Mongolia and in Manchuria the old Czarist schemes of Slavonic aggrandizement in the Far-East.

Self Deception.

This self-deception is one of many symptoms of the madness

now afflicting the wild men of the Kuo-min-tang. When sanity returns to them, they will see—as all but the purblind now see—that it is Great Britain, not the Russian Soviet, which would rejoice at the establishment of a strong, stable, enlightened, patriotic and efficient Government of a re-united China. (Applause). From such a Government we should have nothing to fear; for it would restore peace and a security to the harassed population of the Eighteen Provinces and give back to Chinese merchants the thing they most desire, I mean safe and normal trading conditions, free from the tyranny of Bolshevized Labour. (Applause).

We are quite determined to have no Bolshevism in this Colony. The Chinese as well as the European community of Hongkong is of one mind in this matter, and I have no doubt whatever that we shall succeed. All the recent emergency measures taken by the Hongkong Government aim at obviating any disturbance of the law and order and good feeling now happily prevailing among us. We shall certainly not allow any intervention in imperio to be formed here by an armed and violent proletariat, as unfortunately has been the case at Canton, at Hankow and in other Chinese cities. The shelter which Hongkong offers

from the storm now raging in China is appreciated by none more than by the Chinese themselves, who of late have been taking refuge here by the thousand. They are welcome and they will be protected. (Applause).

Piracy.

Another thing we are resolved upon is that our coastwise shipping shall not be preyed upon with impunity by organized piracy, such as that emanating from Bias Bay. Time and time again the Cantonese authorities have been urged by His Majesty's Consuls General at Canton to stamp out this pest. Over and over again we have offered them for this purpose our full naval and military co-operation, if they desired it. They have, however, rejected our offer of help and they have done nothing whatever themselves. In fact they have been scandalously forgetful of the first duty of any civilized and self-respecting Government, namely the suppression of piracy and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order. At long last His Majesty's Government has now inflicted salutary punishment upon the pirates in Bias Bay. We hope that the lesson given will suffice. We hope that the Cantonese authorities will now themselves take

the necessary steps to police Bias Bay and to prevent its use as a pirate base. But, if they do not, we are determined to see this matter through and to protect our shipping from further outrages of this kind. (Applause). The report of the Piracy Commission, just published, indicates very clearly what we have to do.

Contrast.

An instructive comparison and contrast can be drawn between present-day happenings in China and the events of the Boxer year. In 1900 the anti-foreign extremists of northern China believed that in the bullet-proof Boxers they had found a weapon capable of driving all foreigners into the sea. But the great Chinese Viceroy at Hankow, Nanking and Canton—Chang Chi-tung, Liu K'un-i and Li Hung-chang—knew better and kept peace with the foreigners along the Yangtze and in the South, while northern China was in turmoil. The northerners then learned that Boxers were not invulnerable and that to exterminate all foreigners was less easy than they had supposed. Remembering this, the northerners to-day are not attempting to destroy foreign treaty-rights by violence, but are willing to negotiate a friendly settlement. It is the southerners this time who believe themselves to have found an invincible weapon wherewith to drive all foreigners out of China. They miscall it "the economic weapon," meaning thereby strikes, boycotts, labour unrest, mob violence,—all excited by lying propaganda,—piracy, brigandage and every other means of making trade in China unprofitable to the foreigner and residence in China disagreeable to him. A better name for this weapon would be "the Bolshevik bludgeon" and those who brandish it have been taught by their Russian "high advisers" that with this weapon they can so bedevil the foreigner that of his own accord he will after a while pack up his traps and leave China for good. But the true name of this weapon is "the Bolshevik boomerang," because it will most certainly curl back and deliver its shrewdest blow at those who endeavour to wield it. (Applause). Already none suffer from it more than do the Chinese themselves, and it will sooner or later knock out every bolshevized Chinese in the country.

Lying Propaganda.

Lying propaganda of the most virulent type gives the initial impetus to all these Bolshevik machinations: and, gentlemen, we must counter it by telling the truth and exposing the falsehoods. There are many who, like Coventry Patmore, would sit down and say that for lack of them the world's course will not fail. "When all its work is done, the lie shall rot."

The truth is great and will prevail. When none cares whether it prevail or not.

Such a defeatist attitude will not help us now. We must be up and doing. We must see to it that the lie shall rot before, not after, its poisonous work is done, and that the truth is widely told all over China now when the victory of truth is the best means of averting the Bolshevik menace. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce as well as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce should

give most serious consideration to this matter. (Hear hear).

The Dawn.

Gentlemen, it is always the darkest hour that comes before the dawn; and already I seem to see a glimmer of light on the horizon. The Chinese Nationalist Party is at last struggling to rid itself of the taint of Bolshevism and is discarding Comrad Borodin and other demagogues who deliriously direct chaos and who are prophets of communism and "world-revolution." It now looks as if measures, similar to the emergency regulations made by the Hongkong Government to save this Colony from the tyranny of bolshevized Labour, have also been enforced by Chinese nationalist generals both in Shanghai and at Canton and in other large cities, although Chinese general have had to use the mailed fist where I was fortunately able to use the velvet glove. We may therefore, be on the verge of a renewal of the friendly relations which are traditional between this Colony and the neighbouring provinces of China. With all my heart I hope that it is so. I have complete faith in the future of this Colony. (Applause) I do not believe that the day of British influence in China is drawing to a close. On the contrary I believe that, when the spasm of madness now convulsing China is spent, Great Britain and the British Colony of Hongkong will be recognized throughout the Eighteen Provinces as the potent, the most beneficent and the most congenial friends and coadjutors of the Chinese people in this era of its renaissance. (Cheers).

The resolution having then been put to the meeting and carried unanimously, the Chairman said: "On behalf of the Chamber, I wish to thank your Excellency for coming here this afternoon and for the very able and helpful speech you have made. The matter to which you have drawn the attention of the Chamber, will certainly be considered by the Committee and I to thank you again for so kindly being present with us today. (Applause).

The Committee.

Mr. A. L. Shields proposed that the following be elected the General Committee for the ensuing year: Hon. Mr. D.G.M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. A.C. Hines, Messrs. W. H. Bell, N.S. Brown, L.J. Davies, J. Owen Hughes, Paul Lauder, F. A. Perry, J.A. Plummer and T.G. Weall.

Mr. F.S. Harrison seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

New Members.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W.S. Bailey the meeting confirmed the election of the following members elected during 1926: Mr. Frank Austria, Messrs. W. R. Grace and Co., The China Agency and Trading Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., Messrs. A. P. Leong Hingkee and Co., Messrs. Sui Heung Yuen.

There being no other business the meeting terminated.

Rum runners, driving an auto mobile equipped with a poison gas exhaust pipe, left federal prohibition agents far behind in a chase in Alabama, gasping amid mustard fumes. They laid down a smoke screen that obscured all vision and also contained enough mustard gas to frustrate pursuit.

GRAND STAND BURNED.



The start of a race in front of the blazing structure during a fire which destroyed the grandstand at the Caulfield Racecourse, Melbourne, Australia. Racing was continued while the stand burned, the crowd dividing its attention between the horses and the fire. Damage estimated at £50,000 was done by the flames.

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 MISHIMA MARU (Calls Zamboanga) Wed, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 LISBON MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.
 TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 14th May.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
 DAKAR MARU (Calls Saigon) ... Sunday, 15th May.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Mombasa, Delagoa Bay Durban
 Alagoa Bay, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro & Santos
 WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 28th May.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
 RANGJON MARU ... Wednesday, 4th May.
 SEIYO MARU (Calls Penang) ... Thursday, 12th May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Apr.
 NAGATO MARU ... Tuesday, 10th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Apr.
 SUWA MARU ... Monday, 2nd May.
 DELAGOA MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.
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SANTHIA	7,754	14th May	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAPURA	6,000	29 Apr. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurr.
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 TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Fooching Sun. 1st May at 7 a.m.
 OSAKA Moji, Yokohama & Kobe Hosang Sun. 1st May at 7 a.m.
 STRAITS & Calcutta ... Namsang Mon. 2nd May at 3 p.m.
 TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang Wed. 4th May at 7 a.m.
 TIENHSIN ... Cheongshing Thurs. 5th May at 7 a.m.
 TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishing Sun. 8th May at 7 a.m.
 SANDAKAN ... Maung Mon. 9th May at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & Calcutta ... Laieang Tues. 10th May at 3 p.m.
 KOBE via Amoy, & Moji ... Fooksang Thurs. 12th May at 7 a.m.
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CHARTERED BANK MEETING.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Bills payable, standing at £2,780,480 10s. 9d., show a reduction of £228,731 6s. 5d., whilst acceptances on account of customers—£2,175,807 1s. 1d.—are less by £351,763 2s. 10d., than the corresponding figures at 1925. Loans payable stand at £797,934 12s., against £2,506,171 10s. 10d., a natural reflection of the slackness in general trade.

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Appropriation of Profits. As regards the report, we have been able to give the same return to the shareholders as in previous years, to add £25,000 to Pensions Fund and £40,000 to Premises Account, and to place £100,000,000 to a fund for contingencies.

In view of the many handicaps to trade to which I have referred, I consider the report quite satisfactory. Mr. Preston, his co-managers at Head Office, and, indeed, all the staff, both abroad and at home, deserve our grateful thanks for their hard work and close attention to the interests of the bank. (Hear, hear.) Especially must we remember our staff at Hongkong, Canton, and N. China in the great and serious ordeal through which they are now passing (Cheers.)

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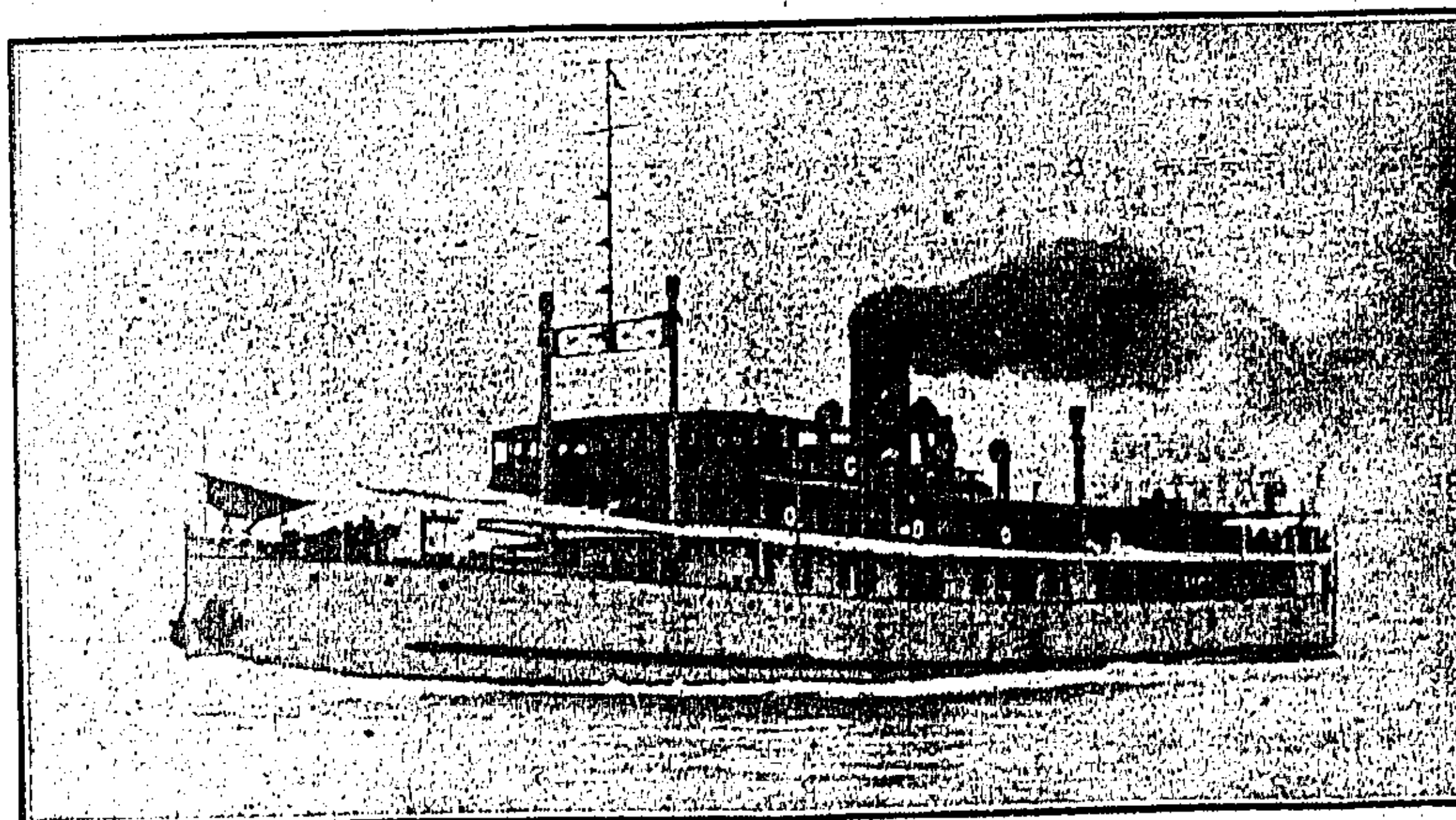
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THE MURDER OF A
CONCUBINE.

BELIEVED TO BE WIFE'S
REVENGE.

NEPHEW ON TRIAL.

The gruesome murder committed at the Chuk Un village near the Sha Tin Gap on April 6, was recalled before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when two Chinese were charged with wilfully killing the concubine of a dairyman of the village.

Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith appeared for the Crown, the defendants being unrepresented.

Opening his case, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that as the domestic affairs of the dairyman had a material bearing on the case, it was necessary to recall events which occurred some time back.

Three years ago, the man lived with his *kit fat* wife and a concubine at Yeung Tsai Po, Kowloon City, which was one mile from Chuk Un.

The dairyman possessed a vegetable garden at Yeung Tsai Po but carried on business at Chuk Un, where he kept cows. Domestic trouble crept into the man's affairs, the *kit fat* wife and the concubine being unable to agree, and a separation was made. He erected a match at Chuk Un where the concubine and her daughter had lived ever since their differences, while the *kit fat* wife remained at Yeung Tsai Po.

The man himself spent most of his time at the dairy and was only occasionally at the *kit fat* wife's place. Peace again reigned in the two households, the dairyman himself staying at Chuk Un with his concubine and the *kit fat* wife at Yeung Tsai Po with her nephew, the first defendant, who was employed at the garden.

An Invitation to Dinner.

On April 6, the first defendant met the second accused, who was employed at the dairy and was returning from delivering milk. The second defendant was entrusted with a message to the master, inviting him to the *kit fat* wife's house for dinner. Although he had never before received such an invitation during the whole three years of the separation, the dairyman came to the conclusion that, it being the Ching Ming festival, a special dinner was being given.

His concubine not having been invited, he went alone to his vegetable garden. After dinner, the party retired early.

Referring to events which subsequently occurred at the dairy, Mr. Whyte Smith said that at about 11.30 that same night, two coolies heard the little girl shouting. On investigating they found the concubine lying on the floor with a number of cuts on her body. A report was at once made to the husband, who before returning to the dairy went to the Police.

Woman Badly Hacked.

On the way to the match the Police at once arrested the first defendant. The woman was found to be in a terrible condition, and two blood-stained choppers were picked up. She was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital and on hopes of her recovery being abandoned by the medical officers, dying depositions were taken. The first defendant was presented for identification, and he was picked out as being one or two men who had attacked the woman.

The concubine succumbed to her injuries the following day, and according to the post mortem examination death was due to shock caused by the multiple injuries.

The first defendant was found to have several abrasions on his hands and legs, and in his jacket pocket a piece of blood-stained paper was found, while blood-stained clothes were discovered by the Police in his quarters.

The second defendant was arrested in a house in Shanghai Street, and he was also found to be suffering from slight abrasions.

The theory of the Crown was that the two defendants were employed by the *kit fat* wife to commit the murder, the motive being jealousy. The Crown's theory was borne out, continued Mr. Whyte-Smith, by the subsequent disappearance of the *kit fat* wife.

Formal evidence was taken, and the case was adjourned.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

LATEST CONTRIBUTION.

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with thanks, contributions as below:

1 Set "Ping Pong" from Mrs. J. R. Wood, for No. 7 General Hospital.

1 Set "Ping Pong" from the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn.

11 Packs of Playing Cards from Mrs. Atwell, and 6 Packs from Mrs. Lindsell.

22 Gramophone Records from Mr. T. L. Knight.

1 Sewing Machine (on Loan) from Mrs. W. T. Southorn.

20 REDS EXECUTED AT
PEKING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

CAUSE OF THE "SPLIT."

Alleged Personal Animosity.

Shanghai, Apr. 28.

The Shanghai Chinese newspapers are now saying that the Kuomintang split, between Marshal Chang Kai-shek and the Hap-kow clique, is due not so much to Marshal Chiang's opposition to the Soviet Government, but to his personal animosity against Comrade Borodin.

There is no change in the Shanghai situation, but it is reported that two aeroplanes have been sent from the Hung Jia Aerodrome to Nanking by rail.—*Naval Wireless.*

"PROTECTION" FOR JAPAN?

Mr. Chen's Alleged Offer.

London, April 28.

In the House of Commons, Sir Frederick Hall asked for information as regards "the offer Mr. Eugene Chen made to Japan agreeing not to interfere with the Japanese Concession at Hankow, and undertaking to suppress all anti-Japanese agitation in China," and whether steps would be taken to secure similar protection for British interests.

Mr. G. Locker Lampson replied that he had no knowledge of any such offer.

Sir Frederick Hall said he would bring the information.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH CABINET MEETS.

Powers Still Discuss Nanking.

London, April 28.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet in the Premier's room of the House of Commons yesterday evening, which heard a report by Sir Austen Chamberlain on the situation in China, particularly from the diplomatic viewpoint.

The Powers' reply to Mr. Chen's Note on the matter of the Nanking outrages is still under discussion between the Powers concerned.—*Reuter.*

Y.M.C.A. SPECIAL FUND.

Shanghai Work Well Supported.

London, April 28.

The Council of the Y.M.C.A. in London has received an anonymous cheque "to provide a corner of Home for our men in the British hospital" at Shanghai.

A special fund on behalf of which Sir Arthur Yapp has appealed, to cover the work of the Association in Shanghai, is now nearly £7,000. The London Stock Exchange has given £1,015.—*Reuter.*

BELGIAN INTERESTS.

Brussels Policy Approved.

Brussels, April 28.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has unanimously approved all the measures taken by the Belgian Government in China.

Mr. Van der Velde made a statement declaring that the policy agreed upon by the Government was in accordance with the suggestions of the Minister at Peking, representative of the major Belgian interests in China, especially with a view to safeguarding the persons and property of Belgian nationals.—*Reuter.*

THE CIVIL WAR.

Northern Win in Anhui.

Writing on April 21, our Shanghai correspondent states:

There has not yet been reported any really decisive battle between the Northern allied army and the Nationalist force in North Anhui, but it was stated yesterday that the 11th Army Corps under command of Wang Han-minz has already captured Shou-chow (about 120 miles north west of Nanking). This afterwards proved to be unauthenticated. The real situation is that Shou-chow is still under occupation by the Nationalist force, and the Northern allied troops advanced as far as Shang Yiao, which is about 10 and odd li from Shou-chow.

However, it has been ascertained that north of the River Hwai, all Nationalist forces have disappeared.

A telegram dated the 17th instant despatched by Tupan Chang Tsung-chang from Pan-pa, states: "Offensive campaigns are at present being directed towards Yao Ying, Yiao Chia Wen, and Ma Tang-chih. A most sanguinary battle has been fought that lasted 24 hours. We won the day, and our enemy fled towards Liuan and Ho-fel."

Entertainments

TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW

The Ventriloquist

—could throw his
voice from behind
doors.

The Dwarf

—could climb into
locked places.

The Giant

—had the strength
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Banded together in
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greatest
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with
MAE BUSCH
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PURSuing a life of fantastic
crime, three men of the side-
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job of their career!

—but they reckoned without a woman
who fought like a tigress for the
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What a thriller, with Lon Chaney, the
greatest character actor of all time, in his
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WORLD

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW APRIL 29th & 30th.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

THE FRESHMAN

TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW

STAR

TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW

2.30 till 11.15 CONTINUOUS

TOM MOORE

in

"BIG BROTHER"

REX BEACH'S GREAT STORY OF THE REAL UNDERWORLD
OF NEW YORK.

"He was a poor fellow and not much of a bishop. I did not agree with everything he said and much concerning himself. The Bishop added that in his diocese, he wanted only men who have done the job much better myself, but he really tried to do his best." Speaking at Arkley, near Barnet, the Bishop of St. Albans said this was the sort of obituary notice he would like concerning himself.

Miss Agnes Golden, of Blackburn, laughed so heartily at a party that she dislocated her jaw. Efforts to relieve her suffering were in vain and she finally was taken to a hospital where doctors helped her straighten her face.